VOL. LIX. - NO. 39.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1900.

WHOLE NO. 3050.

ASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN Meial Organ of the N. B. Agricultural Society

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO.,

Publishers and Proprietors, 4. N. DARLING, Secretary. ISSUED WEEKLY AT NO. 3 STATE STREET. BOSTON, MASS.

NEW YORK OFFICE,

TERMS:

& cents.

so paper discontinued, except at the option of the proprietor until all arrearages are paid.

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vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the com

AGRICULTURAL.

_____ Newly Planted Trees.

Every spring thousands and even milworld nobody can long suffer alone. Despite all efforts to avoid it, men and other part of the field.

women do bear one another's burdens, Making a headland albeit they commonly do it with much grumbling and complaint, and not joyfully as the apostle to the Gentiles meant. It is traism that society is a body politic, wherein if one member suffers all the other members must perforce suffer with it. There certainly ought not to be any schism in the body, but due regard for all the

while he may, for it will not be fully real- step on a potato hill than not. ized. It is like the Irishman in the story meant for people to fall on, and wasn't hurt the land the horse travels in cultivating particle. He only laughed the harder: and threw me over the fence."

to blossom at all, as this is exhaustive of of it. The severe cutting back of top helps to make a more vigorous growth, as the fewer buds are left to grow, the more sap goes into them.

Where trees are planted without much enting of the top they will often make a fine show in April and May, but the green loaves will wither and die when the summer heats come on. Fall-planted trees suitably cared for have had time to start a new growth. April this year was quite Renerally dry, which at first is favorable for newly planted trees. May was wet and rather cold. That also is favorable, as the tees make more vigorous growth. Mulching and cultivating with occasional watering by deinging the leaves, rather than by couring it on unplowed soil and leaving it to harden and become compact, are what are now needed to make spring planted trees grow thriftily or even to live.

Growing Grain for Its Straw.

In all localities where grain is grown for market the straw is considered almost valueless. It is frequently burned to get it out of the way, and stacks of it are allowed to rot down, making for a bulky stack a very small amount of muck, that has little fertilizing value. All kinds of straw give by analysis very little m neral except potash, and they are almost wholly destitate of nitrogen, which is the scarcest and learest plant food known. But there are many uses of straw where stock is kept for bedding, and as an absorbent to save the solid and liquid excrement which the stock produces. Where straw is scarce great care

until so solled that it is unfit to use farther before being thrown upon the dung heap to ferment with the manure.

is especially true of rye which has a long, firm straw that is used in many industries. Most of the straw goods made in New England are made from rye straw, and if there were not this market for, it straw rye would not be so largely grown as it is. For use as straw the grain is bound in bundles and threshed with a fiall, taking care to bruise mal of \$33,390—an average price per animal of \$340. the straw in handling as little as possible. NEW YORK OFFICE,

The grain should be out before it is fully is well shown by the statement from the ripe, for the straw is then full of sap and Wisconsin Dairy School that since Jan. 1,

\$2.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 if not paid in advance. Postage free. Single copies

Bulky as rye straw is the weight is not proportionate, and it is a good crop that yields two tons or more per acre. On poor land where much rye is grown the yield is often not more than a ton and of these 49 were for cheese. If eed can be kept steadily at the amount thought best for her through the winter, it least class who can make cheese is now being under the control of the feeder as the often not more than a ton and a half, unless mixed with weeds, which lessen its value

Leaving Unplowed "Headlands."

It is the custom of many slovenly farmers when plowing to turn the furrow always Letters should be signed with the writer's real towards the fence, going around it so as to same, in full, which will be printed or not, a do so, and whatever the shape of the field leaving a dead furrow through its middle, THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad with many short furrows towards the last. This leaves the field in bad shape, the outer furrow being thrown against the fences, and piling up with each successive plowing until there is a ridge next the fence, over which cattle look into the tempting fields on the other side. Other farmers the following year turn a back furrow away from the fence 10 to 12 feet away, and turn furrows from the fence until the fence is reached, lions of trees are planted, not only by with, of course, a ridge in the middle space farmers and gardeners, who understand the business, but by many who do not, and evil. The constant tendency of the plow is whose ill success hurts the fruit growing to turn the centre of the field towards the business in many ways. By and by it outside, and unless the dead furrow in the buris the nursery business also, for in this centre is kept well manured it has less of the manure and humus in the soil than any

Making a headland or leaving an unplowed space next to the fence is the remedy for this evil adopted by nurserymen, and to some extent adopted by other farmers. The grass grown on the headland is not worth much, trampled down as it is by the feet of horses, and soiled by the excrement of be able to obtain better prices for cheese horses which use it for a turning place, but in the body, but due regard for all the members, each doing a work for the whole that no other can do.

The same troth is illustrated in tree planting. Roots and branches, leaves and blossoms, and fruit; should it come, are all leaving a headland unplowed was necessary in growing either corn or potatoes. When minimally dependent. Just now, when dame motivally dependent. Just now, when dame we began farming we used to plant two.

The same troth is illustrated in tree planting. Roots and branches, leaves and in growing either corn or potatoes. When in good quality every time they get the product was not salable excepting at the lowest prices. And it is a good thing for the consumers of this date of writing much land is still too mules have gone into the army transportation occupied would probably be about as large. In regard to cutting back no fixed rule should be given. Much depends upon the habits of growth of the variety. Strong, on the product was not salable excepting at the lowest prices. And it is a good thing for the consumers of this date of writing much land is still too mules have gone into the army transportation occupied would probably be about as large. Hungarian, which is found to be as good a work. It will be largely sowed to Hungarian, which is found to be as good and the rectument of the vertices. And it is a good quality every time they get the product was not salable excepting at the lowest prices. And it is a good thing for the consumers of the same transportation of the same transportation and in the hospital corps. The was so handled that the product was this date of writing much land is still too mules have gone into the army transportation of the transportation of the same army transportation of the same a it saves the tramping down of nursery stock thrown aside next fall and winter, the or three rows of potatoes at the ends of planter of trees looks to them, and is grati- long rows of corn, but we found it a great would not think of sending to the store for in pastures is good and stock is doing well. "The Shetland and or ed to see them putting forth the tender deal of work to go all around the field of corn a piece of cheese, excepting by some one Apple trees and, in fact, all fruit trees, have small but wiry bronchos of some of the leaf, and maybe here and there a blossom. with a wagon to get the potatoes that were if he be a foolishly optimistic man he at scattered in the outside rows. So many of nce sees a vision of what will be in fall, those hills were poor from having been when at the very least one or two of these trampled on by the horse that we concluded blossoms will live through the droughts to grow the corn as near to the fence as insect and blight attacks, and possible. A horse can be easily trained to come through to the perfection of fully step carefully and not tread on a hill of ripened fruit, each of its separate corn, but if two or three rows of potatoes tind. But he had better enjoy his vision are next the fence he is rather more apt to

The worst effect of the headland is that who saw an infuriated buil madly pawing not being plowed in spring, when it is in the earth and bellowing loudly. This so grass, it misses the cultivation and reseedpleased the Irishman that he burst into a ing that come when grain is sown the loud laugh, and the bull being attracted by following year. Though the headland is the laughter turned and quickly tossed Pat always the richest part of the field, because over the fence. The quick-witted Irishman it receives more excrement while the horse fortunately fell on the soft place that was is turning upon it than does all the rest of the headland does not produce as much as Curse you, ye great blundering baste, but other parts of the field of equal size. The thank God I had a good fill of laughing at headland in the years when it is not mown ye before you turned the joke on meself or pastured is generally neglected, and soon grows up to bushes, weeds and even trees, whose seeds find lodgment there, so that it But to continue tree planting. The main point in successful tree growing is to keep quickly becomes an eyesore and often a serious injury to the value of the land. A branches, leaves, blossoms and fruit. All headland is always neglected because what newly planted trees should not be allowed grows spontaneously is hardly ever worth harvesting, and the shrubs and weeds that vitality, when the newly set tree needs all come in have to be cut out by somebody the vitality it has or can get to make a live who is willing to do work for nothing and board himself.

Dairy Notes.

At the dairy institute at Springfield, Professor Cooley told the members that: The food does not affect the richness of milk how rich it is.

We cannot afford to run cows on half To get high-grade milk, brush the cows before milking, and it is advised by many

that the udders be clipped. as to maintain a uniform supply throughout

It is claimed that summer sliage will stop summer shrinkage.

Overails should be clean. Don't have

them stiffened with dairy starch. Don't make a strainer do too much work. Have a fresh one for every ten or a dozen

Cool the milk and keep it at a given temperature. Care, cleanliness and cold are the three

e's of milk production. The German dairymen have a stall which seems nearly perfect. The platform is just the right length for the cow, and behind it is a deep ditch of six or eight inches with a ledge part way down, so that the cow in slipping off does not slip clear to the bottom. The cows soon learn to stand out of the ditch and keep perfectly clean.

If we may judge by the sales at Linden Grove Farm, Coopersburg, Pa., on Decora-

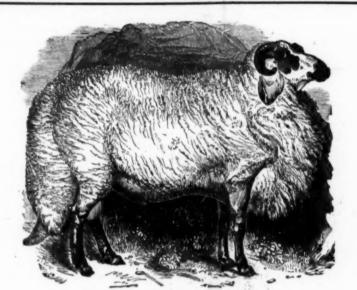
Six stock bulls brought \$2755, or an average of \$450 each; range of prices, \$50 to \$625; 43 cows, \$17,685, average \$411; range, \$60 to \$1325; 33 helfers, \$8610, average,\$260; range, \$60 to \$1600; young bulls, \$4340, av-

One of the advantages of the Dairy School will be harder and tougher than it will be 1900, they have had 93 applications for its

is taken to save this bedding. It is used tion Day, the time for high prices for Jersey this thing in the summer. May and June stock has not quite gone by. One heiter sold for \$1600, and another for \$1000. One cows have all they want of rich cow seven years old for \$1325, and a three companies of the sales of horses this spring were double cows have all they want of rich cow seven years old for \$1325, and a three companies of the sales of horses this spring were double cows as a gentleman of solemn mein. James K. Polk was of cow seven years old for \$1325, and a three companies of the sales of horses this spring were double cows as gentleman of solemn mein. James K. Polk was of cow seven years old for \$1325, and a three companies of the sales of horses this spring were double cows as gentleman of solemn mein. James K. Polk was of cow seven years old for \$1325, and a three companies of the sales of horses this spring were double cows as a gentleman of solemn mein. James K. Polk was of cow seven years old for \$1325, and a three companies of the sales of horses this spring were double cows. John Tyler also was a gentleman of solemn mein. James K. Polk was of cow seven years old for \$1325, and a three cows and succession of the sales of horses this spring were double cows. John Tyler also was a gentleman of solemn mein. James K. Polk was of cow seven years old for \$1325, and a three cows are constant. But there are many places where the straw of grain is so valuable that it forms the most important part of the crop. This keep them up to the condition they were in three years, at an average price of \$115 Zachary Taylor, old "Rough and Ready," during June. Naturally the milk production will decrease rapidly, especially if to 500, the largest amount ever paid for horses Indian chief. He was remarkable for the the change in food is added irregular hours of milking caused by the hurry of haying, havesting or preparing ground for seed.

The more abundant feed that follows the suitable for military purposes, these States open face and was warm hearted. James fail rains cannot bring these cows back to have practically been cleared of salable their milk flow.

This is one of the strongest arguments for winter dairying. The cow calves in the are now operating in the northwest, Maine, fall when pastures are usually good. Her Vermont, and other Eastern States. They feed can be kept steadily at the amount have collected 2700 more horses which will thought best for her through the winter, it be shipped from Montreal next month.



ASIATIC FAT-TAILED SHEEP.

employed, and they have more spplications pasture is not. She goes to a good pasture able to find occupation at wages which are should no doubt much better than unskilled labor weeks-could command. It is a good thing for those who employ them, because they will the othe and it is good for the farmers, who should realize more for their milk when it is skilwhom he thought was a good judge of it, and when the storekeeper after selecting a dozen boxes from a hundred or more examined, would find he had no two alike, and some that were not quite as good as he meant to have selected. We have the remarkable incidents of the past. In a replace the horses that have already been heard in those days of a man who bought recent issue of your journal I noticed the sent to foreign countries, and even longer to cheese by the ton at one or two cents a pound, to feed his hogs on, and we have noted horse buyer, of a horse which carried year, horse breeding has begun to boom. It seen some that we thought was not quite his rider over a bridge which was not there. was said yesterday that hundreds of thou-

It is not the size of the dairy herd that gives a profit to the owner, but the amount that is produced by it. One such cow as Signal's Lily Flagg, the cow which holds the world's record of producing over 1000 pounds of butter in a year, would give more profit than five very good cows or 10 fair to ordinary ones. But the secret of her reaching such a record was not all in her breed. She was fed liberally and also intelligently. While the amount of grain she consumed while making this record exceeded all feeding records as much as her butter record exceeded all others, it should be remembered that it took two years careful and gradual increase of feed each year pefore she was thought able to digest so nuch. And it should also be remembered that the percentage of butter fat in her milk did not reach its highest point until near the end of the second year of high feeding.

Those who have but small dairies should strive first to see that the cows are all good ones, and next that they are well fed with a well balanced ration. As prices go now one can buy one good cow for about the the milk. You cannot tell by the looks of same price as two poor ones. The good milk how rich it is. profitable, while the two poor ones with ordinary feed and care would be most likely to show a loss to the owner at the year's end. Each would require about the same amount of food to sustain life, and Manage to have the cows come fresh, so the profit must come from what above that amount is eaten and digested Not only is the good cow one that can digest and turn to milk more than the poor one, but there is always an inducem give a little extra feed and care to the animal that is supposed to be good enough to pay well for it. It is cheaper to enlarge the grain bin or to replenish it more frequently than to enlarge the cow. stables. Many a an is now keeping poor cows to eat up the profit he gets from a few better one He had better sell them and buy feed for the others, thus letting the fat or good kine eat up the poor ones, instead of the reverse.

animals, or very likely to succeed in his fourth, that there as been a great revival of business. Yet there are many who do just interest in trotting and running racing.

which they cannot fill at present. This is a in the oring, and her production is kept up good thing for the young men who thus are until time when it is desirable that she y off, or shrink in milk for a few double and treble these figures today.

Thus the winter
Cab, enringe, light draught, saddle and fore calving. Thus the winter-produces more in the year than

Maine Farm Notes. blossomed fully. Some early gardens are Western States, seem to be the only class of showing blossoms on the peas, while other animals that are worth only a little more

I have frequently been amused in reading incident related of George W. Bishop, the bridge between Skowhegan and Bloom- resumed operations, which were stopped field, now one town. The toll house was three years ago." on the island between the two towns. When he reached it the toll gatherer was surprised and asked him where he came from. He answered "Madison." The is said Jo fainted. D. H. THING. Mt. Vernon, Me., June 5.

Good Horses Very Scarce. We have several times mentioned the fact that advices from all sections of the country agree that good horses are scarce and that prices are likely to be a good deal higher a year hence than at present. The following, elipped from the Baltimore American, tends to corroborate this state-

ing the week by the statement that never before were horses of all sorts so scarce in and cheek bones. this country. This is bringing the matter

yesterday by prominent local dealers, have formed, with blue eyes and light complexincreased from 125 to 150 per cent. in value in the last year, and judging from present indications, they will continue to increase in value for the next two or three years. The same is true of mules, and despite the assertions of biovele and automobile manufacturers that these machines are displac ing horses, the horse sellers, by statistics are not.

the various parts of the country where they went to attend the annual spring sales of horses and mules. The causes they give for the increase in prices are as follows: First, The dairyman who feeds his cows in use in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico winter without any system, giving as much by the United States Government; second, of the best food as they can eat for a few the drain upon the supply caused by the weeks, and then feeds scantily for a few large shipments to South Africa; third, well, kept too good company, ha weeks more, would not be considered very that horses are again popular among the too refined and a tone too elegant. well posted in regard to the wants of the richer class of persons in the country;

animals.

"The agents of the British government For these animals it was said yesterday an average of \$135 was paid, and about a thousand more will go from Baltimore soon, and the agents are trying to get as many as possible of the 35,000 horses still wanted through the Philadelphia dealers. More "Raspberries no of animals, but the dealers said yesterday that horses have become so scarce that unless desirable range animals from Wyoming and Montana and the other Western States, the demand cannot be filled.

"English agents have shipped a total of 12,875 horses and mules from New Orleans, 4000 mules and horses from Charleston, 3500 from Galveston, and also several thousand from New York and Montreal The exact number, however, cannot now be told, as statistics have not yet been made. The United States is still purchasing horses for the Philippines, which are being shipped by the way of San Francisco and Vancouver to Manila. The sales to erstwhile bicycle enthusiasts are said to have doubled.

"Two or three years ago cab, light draught and ordinary carriage horses sold from \$40 to \$100 each. Trotters, saddle horses, coach horses and medium draught horses sold from \$80 to \$125. Well-bred trotters, saddle horses and other fine animals, when they could be sold at all, brought only from \$100 to \$500, except in long pedigree strains. The prices are

trotting horses have become scarce, because they are most needed for cavalry, mounted infantry and field artillery. Coach and medium and heavy draught animals have We have bad a cold, wet, backward been put into the artillery, army transpor-

egetables are quite forward. Pigs are high than they were before the bicycle craze broke out, and before the two wars began.

replace those that are going during the next home after a prolonged absence, that stock farms during the present spring, and his horse carried him safely over the that the breeders all over the country have

Looks of the Presidents.

Washington's own description of himself The is accurate. When ordering a suit of toll gatherer replied" there is no bridge." clothes of a London tailor, he wrote that he They went back to see and found the horse was "a man six feet thigh and proportionhad walked the sleeper, 16 inches wide, 70 ately made; if anything rather slender for a person of that height." In those times it we feet long, depending upon the ability was a convenient thing to have a friend feet above the river, at the sight of which it a person of that height." In those times it with a foot of the same size as your own, as Washington had in Colonel Beiler, when he availed himself in his directions across the water of that gentleman's last, " only a little wider over the instep." When Washington was in Barbadoes, West Indies, in 1751, where he spent the winter with his invalid brother, Lawrence, he had smallpox, and his face always bore faint traces of the disease.

John Adams was of middle height, vigor-"One of the most expert horsemen in this country explained the comparatively small like the typical John Bull. Thomas Jefferfields at the Gentlemen's Driving Park dur- son was very erect, agile and strong. He had strong features, with prominent chin

James Madison was small of stature, modlose to home.

"Horses of every class, it was announced and amiable. James Monroe was tail, well

and amiable. James Monroe was tail, well formed, with blue eyes and light complexion. John Quincy Adams was a great student, and described by his friends as a noble fellow. He was cool, resolute and good humored, with a broad brow and a firm mouth.

Andrew Jackson stood six feet one inch in his stockings, was far from handsome, with a long, thin, fair face, high and narrow forchead with abundant reddish, sandy hair falling low over it, and eyes deep blue and brilliant when he was aroused. He had a slender, graceful figure. He was a bold rider and a capital shot, the sort of hero when he became President for whom people threw up their caps and shouted themselves hoarse.

Martin Van Buren was a very polished gentleman, "punctilions, politic, always"

Interior is as when there are many canes. The truit is larger and better, and there is as much of it as when there are many canes.

The varieties are numerous and continually being added to, but there are a few which have been found to succeed almost anywhere in lower Michigan and adjoining territory.

Among the black caps are the Palmer, Conrath, Kansas, also the Gregg on anything except moist soil. The Cumberlaud promises well, and may in a few years be the leading berry.

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The Cuthert is larger and better. they have collected locally, show that they forehead with abundant reddish, sandy "The facts in the matter were made and brilliant when he was aroused. He public yesterday by the local dealers and had a slender, graceful figure. He was a agents who have returned to the city from bold rider and a capital shot, the sort of

Martin Van Buren was a very polished gentleman, "punctilious, polite, always cheerful and self-possessed." It was

"It was said yesterday by dealers that Roman order. His expression was always

open face and was warm hearted. James Buchanan was the only bachelor President, and one of the most polished in manners and attractive appearance.—New York Sun.

Native Raspberry Culture.

A Michigan fruit-grower writing to the National Fruit Grower gives some excel-lent advice concerning the culture of rasp-berries, which will largely benefit the growers of other States. After dwelling at length on the ill-effects from improper

"Raspberries need pruning, but less than than \$6,000,000 was offered for this number half as much as was formerly recommended. The plants must grow wood and leaves, and to check them severely with the less British agents are willing to accept the expectation of fostering fruit bearing is too much like cutting off a man's arms to give his brain a better opportunity. The plan might work, but it is of doubtful utility. Nature demands something nearer equality.

For garden culture we have found the same methods as are used for field culture are most satisfactory. We do not believe in the practice so often followed of setting a row of bushes along the fence. The plants are then where they are most certain to be neglected. Insects and disease easily get in, and are hard to manage in such cases. The ground cannot be cultivated as it should be, and the result is a struggle between the berries on the one side and grass and dry weather on the other, with the odds against the fruit. Rows of clean, well-kept canes are an ornament to any garden, but come a nuisance Experience has taught us that raspberries should not be crowded. On ordinary soil we would not set closer than four feet in the

row, and have the rows eight feet apart. This will seem to the novice like a long distance apart, and it will take up considerable room. He may set them closer, perhaps three feet by six, but the new varieties now being planted are so vigorous that it is doubtful if such close planting is to be recommended, even in a garden. This would make quite a difference in the num-"The Shetland and other ponies, and the are stiff enough to stand up, and it is a great convenience to the picker to have the fruit where it may be reached without much bending over. This is a point that should receive more attention than it does. A picker's back should be worth something. "As nearly five years will be required to But there are other varieties which never get far above the earth. Some of these we find make the best cones when out back to a foot and a half or two feet high. If allowed to get higher they break down. The Nemaha is an example; if It was told of Joe Hook, when he came sands of dollars have been reinvested in pruned low they stand up much better. There are other varieties which come in midway between these extremes and they should be treated accordingly. At least two inches of the tip should be out off and more than this is better. It should also be kept in mind that a cane will increase some in length after being elipped. We allow about four inches for this.

The laterals we do not interfere with till spring, unless they get so long as to be in the way. Then leave them from one to only guide is the knowledge obtained from experience and observation, which is usnallyleasy to get in raspberry field.

The old wood may be cut out during the last of August or at any later time in the fall. Formerly we were told to out it out as soon as picked, but as the new growth draws some nourishment from these old canes, it is better to leave them until they begin to dry. Some growers recommend leaving the dead canes till spring, so that they will assist in holding the snow about the hill, but we have not found them of much benefit in this way. The garden cer-tainly looks better if all such rubbish is gathered and burned in the fail.

gaugered and burned in the fall.

One of the common mistakes is to leave more canes to a hill than there should be. Four or five stakes have done better for us than more. The fruit is larger and better, and there is as much of it as when there

There are many excellent varieties which

gentleman, "punctilious, polite, always cheerful and self-possessed." It was charged against him by those not friendly to him that he dined too well, lived too well, kept too good company, had tastes too refined and a tone too elegant.

William Henry Harrison made few enemies, though the subject of hostility. His most pronounced feature was his nose of the

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AGRICULTURAL.

Farm Hines.

Would it not pay well to take a day in the early spring to clean up around the house and outbuildings? Put away all lumber. posts, parts of wagons and tools that are worth the trouble, or that are likely to be of use at some future time, and take all condemoed material to the wood pile. After this is done there is likely to be on some farms a collection of rubbish to be taken to a dump heap, or to be piled up somewhere and burned. Such a day's work would make a place look so much better, so much more as if some one lived there, that it nificant to call for comment. would scarcely be recognizable to the passers by. It would almost equal a new against 88.7 on June 1, 1899, 98 at the corcoat of paint on the buildings, and cost much less as an improvement.

Do not sow oats without treating them for the destruction of smut, if the smut has ever appeared on the farm or farms in the vicinity, and there are few places where it has not. The oat smut requires a stronger solution to kill it than wheat smut. The formula given for oats is one pound of bluestone or sulphate of copper, in eight gallons of water for eight bushels of oats, while the wheat formula uses same amount of sulphate of copper in 10 gallons of water for 10 bushels of wheat. The gain by using this preventive for smut is an increase of grop and an improvement in quality.

We hope every farmer who raises either corn or potatoes will be prepared this year to test the merits of a light harrow with fine and sharp teeth upon the fields about the time the crops are breaking through the ground, and at intervals afterward until they get too tall for the harrow to run over them. Or perhaps the weeder would be even better. We have not seen one of these at work, but think there is no doubt but shey will do just what we would do with the harrow, and possibly do it better, that is to break up the surface of the ground where it was inclined to bake, and k li myriads of weeds that are just breaking the ground, while seld om affecting the corn or potato plant which is rooted deeper. We have done this same work in the garden many a time with the steel-toothed rake, and there is scarcely a garden crop with the exception of beans that we could not rake over and clean from weeds without injury. Corn, potatoes, pers, onions, beets and carrots always get hoed with the rake two or three times before we take cultivator or hoe into the garden, and the setback we give the weeds in this way makes the hoeing an easy task. The use of harrow or weeder in corn and potato fields has just the same result, but we speak of the harrow first because any farmer can make the frame, and any blacksmith can make the teeth. It should be wide enough to go over two rows at a time as the horse

As many of the papers and some of the experiment stations are praising up the Hungarian or Austrian Brome grass (Bromus inermis), and the seed is catalogued at a high price by many of the seedsmen, we feel it our duty to caution our readers to go very alon with it, even if they try it at all. It has some serious faults. It spreads by the means of underground roots, like quack or couch grass, and, like that, in a few years it becomes so root bound as to yield but a small crop, when the land must be broken up. If the land is to be cul-tivated when broken up, this will be found, like quack grass, a weed that it is diffiguit to exterminate or even to keep within proper bounds. It is said to grow 400 to 500 pounds of seed to the acre in Canada, and thus if a man tries to clean is out of the field a few plants in the hedge row would soon seed the whole farm again. Last, but not least, the hay from it, though about as good as timothy when out very early, is coarse, harsh and wiry when it stands a little too long. It should be cut about the same time as orchard grass.

early pasture, it endures drought well, it jured by standing water. It does fairly well on sandy and light soil. All this we might say of quackgrass, and we think the farmers had better stand by their crops of clover and timothy, with orchard grass, bluegrass and redtop, than to meddle with Hungarian Brome grass.

There has been so much complaint about scabby potatoes and we sell so many of the market, perhaps not badly damaged, but just enough to suggest that there might have been many among them that were much worse, and were kept at home to feed to the pigs or other stock, that if we planted potatoes, we should take especial pains to guard against the scab. We would not plant on a field where scabby potatoes had ever been grown, and we would not use soubby potatoes as seed if we could obtain any other, and we would try the formalin solution as a dip for the seed before planting it. Eight fluid ounces of formalin in 15 gallons of water is the formula given. Put this in a barrel, and put the seed potatoes in a bag and dip it in long enough to soak every potato, then cut and plant at once, and while this is being done another lot may be soaking. There have been some experiments tried in using pulverized sulphur in the hill when planting, or rolling the seed in it, but we think it has not proven a very sure preventive.

Government Crop Report.

further reduced by 1,676,000 acres, the area vanced two or three times what they were a abandoned, in addition to that announced few years ago. The same is true in the May 10, comprising 581,000 acres in Obio, West and Northwest, and it is almost im-79,000 acres in Michigan, 220,000 acres in possible to pick up a large herd in any part Indiana, 348,000 acres in Illinois and 448,000 of the country. acres in California. This brings the tion of all land entirely abandoned, the the boom at the right time. While nearly condition of winter wheat declined during May 6.2 points, the condition on June 1 being 82 7, against 88 9 on May 1, 67 3 on June 1, 1899, 90.8 at the corresponding date in 1898, and a ten-year average of 80 7

Preliminary reports on the spring wheat acreage indicate a reduction of about 567,-000 acres, or 2 9 per cent. Minnesota, Wisconsin and Oregon report a reduction of four per cent, North Dakots and Nebraska of five per cent and lows of six per cent. In South Dako'a and Washington there is an increase of one per cent.

The average condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 87.3, as compared with 91.4 on Jone 1, 1899, 100.9 on the corresponding date in 1898, and a 10-year average of 93. Minnesota falls 10, North Dakota 17, South

Dakota 11 and Wisconsin nine points below tive 10-year averages. On the other hand the 10-year averages are xeeeded in Nebraska, lows, Oregon and Washington by 15, 1, 4 and 9 points, respectively.

The total reported acreage in oats exceed the acreage harvested last year by 3 9 per cent. There is an increase of 16 per cent in Ohio, 28 per cent. in Indians, nine per cent. in New York, three per cent. in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and one per cent. in Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. in no State baving 1,000,000 acres or upward in oats is there a reduced acreage, except in Iowa where the shrinkage is too insig-

responding date in 1898, and a ten-year average of 89.8. Of the States having 1,000,000 acres or upward in oats, lilinois, 1,000,000 acres or upward in cass. Initions, lows, Kansas and Nebraska report conditions 6, 6, 19 and 16 points above their tenyear averages, while New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota report 1, 8, 14, 2, 6 and 10 points respectively below the mean of their June averages for the last ten years.

The acreage reported as under barley is six tenths of one per cent. greater than the area harvested last year. There is an increase of four per cent. in California and Kansas, of three per cent. in South Dakota and of one per cent. in New York. On the other hand, there is a decrease of four per cent. in Wisconsin and Iows, and of one per cent. in North Dakota, with a very slight reduction also in Minnesota.

The average condition of barley is 86 2, against 91 4 on Jane 1, 1899, 78 8 at the corresponding date in 1898, and a 10 year average of 88.5. The 10 year averages are exceeded by 10 points in Kansas and 7 in Iows, while Wisconsin and South Dako's fall short 6 points, Minnesota 7, North Dakota 15 and California 4. The condition in New York corresponds exactly with the State's 10 year average.

The acreage under rye shows a reduction of 41 per cent. from that harvested last year. Of the two principal rye-growing States, New York and Pennsylvania, the former shows a shrinkage of seven per cent. and the latter an increase of 10 per cent., the enlarged breadth in Pennsylvania being accounted for by the sowing in spring rye of some thousands of acres sown last fall to winter wheat and since plowed up on account of winter killing. Wisconsin reports a decrease of seven per cent., Kansas all the common sheep in the land are rebeef here included 157 cars for Boston and length along with a determination not to be 10 per cens. and Iowa 11 per cens., these being the only other States having 100,000 acres or upward in rye.

The average condition of rye is 876 as the corresponding date in 1898, and a ten-year average of 89 9. The condition figures in New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are 8, 12 and 5 points below the respective points and in Kaneas 22 points above such

The acreage and condition for clover for the country as a whole cannot be satisfactorily determined, but the changes in the principal States have been reported. As regards acreage, Michigan and Iowa report an increase of five per cent. and Illinois of 10 per cent., while a decrease of four per cent. is reported from Pennsylvania, of nine per cent. from Missouri, 10 per cent. from per cent. from Ohio, and 23 per cent. from Indiana.

As to condition, almost all the principal four and Iows one. Michigan, with one above, is a conspicuous exception to the

unusually favorable.

does not winter kill, and is not easily in- \$544 989. For the corresponding week last year exports were \$2,097,331 and imports were \$1,573,732; excess of exports \$523,599. Since Jan. 1 exports have been \$45,919,459 and imports have been \$37,489,233; excess of exports, \$8,430,226. Same 23 weeks last year exports were \$57,445,542, and imports were \$27,816,607. Excess of exports \$29,622,935. Of the week's exports, \$1,672,343 went to England, \$133,705 to British possessions in Africa, \$31,843 to Nova Scotia and British Provinces, and \$11,665 to other British possessions; \$22,732 went to Germany and 21,932 to Belgium, with smaller amounts to other countries. The principal articles of export were provisions \$778,137, breadstuffs \$216,790, live animals \$170,041, cotton, raw, \$22,-320, with manufactured \$13,221, leather and manufactures of same \$231,959, iron and manufactures of same \$29,805, wood and manufactures of same \$56,194, sewing and other machinery \$86,940, drugs and chemicals \$19 492, spirits \$117,754,oil cake \$10,325. tallow \$14,833, cordage and twine \$12,020, paper \$9023, books \$5575, agricultural implements \$7243, organs and planofortes \$6719.

A few years ago there was plenty of sheep on the Western and Southern ranges that could be purchased for a few dollars a head, but if anybody has been in the field trying to purchase a herd, he will find that they are now relatively scarce. I recently made a tour through the Southern States to The monthly report of the statistician of find common sheep at a fair bargain price, the Department of Agriculture states that and it was almost impossible to buy more as a result of a special investigation relative than a few head at a time, some here and to the winter wheat acreage plowed up or some there. Every farmer and sheep out for forage, the department estimate of the owner seems to realize the value of sheep, area remaining under cultivation has been and prices for common breeds have ad-

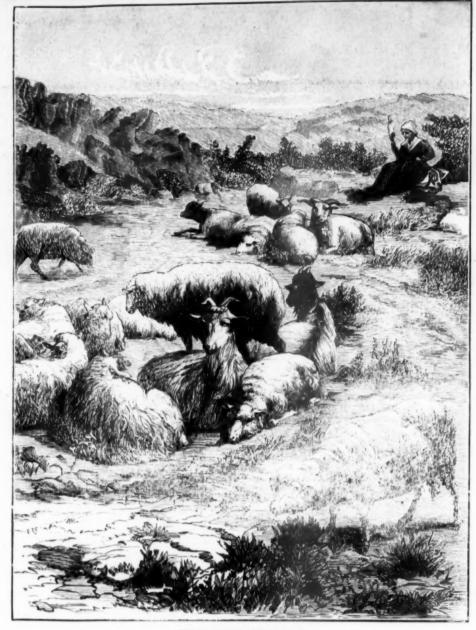
Sheep Scarce for Breeding.

This peculiar condition of the sheep inarea in winter wheat remaining under oul dustry is bound not to last forever, and tivation on June 1 down to 24,908,000 acres, in time common sheep will go down again a reduction from the area sown in the fall as the numbers increase. The prosperity of 5,240,000 acres. Notwithstanding this of nearly every industry goes in waves, and further reduction of acreage by the elimins- one must be prepared to take advantage of

> "Brevity is the Soul of Wit."

Wit is wisdom. Blood is life. Impure blood is living death. Health depends on good blood. Disease is due to bad blood. The blood can be punfied. Legions say Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Blood Medicine, purifies it. A brief story but it tells the tale.





THE SHEPHERDESS.

sentre more and more around the improved and well-bred sheep. The owner of every compared with 84.5 on June 1, 1899, 97 1 at flock has it within his power ito make his cars for export, a total of 272 cars. selling he has either good mutton or woolproducing animals. The common, everyform the basis of the new flocks, because there was not sufficient numbers of well-

What we need to do to make these investrams just now fully as much as the active breeds, and sometimes crosses that 000. have become adapted to particular sections

E. P. SMITH.

Butter Market.

It is difficult to report the exact situation of the butter market in this city. Of course this is the month for heavy receipts and accumulations. June generally shows a low mark for butter by reason of the heavy production. Again, the high character of June butter attracts buyers for cold storage. Dealers are anxious to establish as low a rate as possible now as a basis of buying for future wants.

No doubt there are plenty of people willing to buy first-class butter at 18th to 19 cents, and some at 195 cents. Exporters are willing to pay 18 cents and perhaps a fraction more, but the principal dealer in that line here says there is no show for getting any profit at over 18 cents in Rogland at present, notwithstanding that Montreal buyers are paying 19 to 191 cents. The prevailing opinion among buyers is that if the West would remain at 18 cents, and our market at about 19 cents, there would be a healthy trade during the remainder of this month for immediate consumption and for cold storage.

week were 39,883 tubs and 51,521 boxes, a say the versatility of coloring is without total weight of 2,035,353 pounds. For the limit, and it lends itself with equal charm week previous the receipts aggregated to the dainty details of lace and the quiet 1,650,362 pounds, and for the corresponding week last year the total was 1,864 699 pounds. Last week's receipts were larger than any week in June last year. For Monday and Toesday of this week the receipts are a little more than the week previous, green of the unripe banana. but not quite up to last year.

The exports of butter from Boston for the week were 2328 pounds to miscellaneous ports, against 12,383 pounds the corresponding week last year. From New York the exports were only 20 packages. From Montreal the exports for the week closing June 9 amounted to 4373 packages.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Com-Taken in. 19.034 tubs; out, 486 tubs; stock, 50 515 tubs, against 48 772 tubs same time last year. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 7099 subs, and, with these added, the total stock is 57.614 tubs, against 50,772 tube a year ago.

Boston Provision Maket.

Beef has been dull for several days, with the market at least one-fourth cent easier: throat in front. For the midsummer season Fancy sides 82 centr, choice 8 centr, good to 72 cents, light 7 to 71 cents, cows 62 to 7 cents, fancy hinds 104 cents, extra to the body. This jacket should never be 9% to 10 cents, good 9% cents, light 7% to 8% over three inches long at the underarm cents, fancy forces 6 cents, heavy by to 52 seams, thus affording a liberal display of cents, good 52 cents, light 42 to 5 cents, the blouse worn beneath. A bolero of backs 54 to 72 cents, rattles 4 to 44 cents, black applique or Renaissance is one for chucks 45 to 62 cents, short rib: 8 to 102 utility, and is parsicularly effective over cents, rounds 6 to 82 cents, rumps 81 to 12c, bright colors. A stout figure is improved if rumps and loins 91 to 122 cents, loins 101 to the bolero back slopes to a point at the

The arrivals of beef have been free- front by narrow revers. rather too free for hot weather - and a dull In spite of all the distribes buried against

keeps them merely as a speculative invest- the week, but toward the close there were. One might conclude that this method would ment he will not make much. It will be signs of weakness under fuller receipts. desiroy all graceful lines, but when handled necessary for him to breed them up to a Spring lambs are more abundant, and by an expert the result is to make the waist ten-year averages, while in Iowa they are 7 higher standard, so when the time comes for muttons are in full supply. Veals are in more slender and conceal noticeably promifair supply and rather easy. Western nent hips. Many new skirts fall apart at spring lambs 12 to 131 cents, Eastern \$2 to the centre front, where a contrasting day sorub stock have been bought up to \$6 each, fall lambs 11 to 125 cents, Brightons breadth is placed beneath, frequently showand eastern 11 to 13 cents, yearlings 7 to 84 cents, mustons 7 to 81 cents, fancy and broidery, which, by the way, is to be a feat bred sheep in the land to meet the sudden Brightons 8 to 9 cents, veals 7 to 9 cents, ancy Brightons 9 to 10 cents.

Another trimming which will obtain
Boston packers continue to kill hogs after largely is narrow black "baby" velvet ribfancy Brightons 9 to 10 cents.

ments of ours scrub or inferior stock is to a moderate fashion only, the total killing bon. This will be laced through ladder breed with some satisfactory mates. Shrop- for the week having been about 29 600; preshires, Southdowns, Cheviots or Dorsets oeding week, 28,200; same week a year ago, bred to good native sheep will produce 35,300. For export the movement in pork also edge ruffies in voile and grenadine, and per cent. from Missouri, 10 per cent. from Missouri, 21 bred to good native sheep will produce 35,300. For export the movement in pork animals that will hold their own in the provisions for the week has been rather future markets. We need good, high-bred small, so far as actual shipments are concerned, although leading packers say that As to condition, almost all the principal clover States fall considerably below their isfactory crosses are obtained, there will be little gain made by those who have bought up everything within sight. In 27. Pennsylvania 24, Illinois five, Missouri most parts of the country we need good | week, \$195,000; same week a year ago, \$273 -

Pork packing in the West has been con-The reports as to peaches and apples are of the country prove even more service- siderably increased, according to the Cinof the country prove even more serviceable than the finest imported breeds. What
we need, however, are animals with distinctive qualities of wool or mutton, and if
we breed for the purpose of emphasizing
Since March 1 the total western kill has
manye—with three catrich tips uprising at
Address

drapery of softly shirred and gathered
black chiffon to make a background for a
black chiffon to make a background for a
week 455,000, same week a year ago 485,000.
The use manye—with three catrich tips uprising at
Address

R. J. WEMYSS. Boston Exports and Imports.

We need, however, are animals with distinctive qualities of wool or mutton, and if the exports from Boston for the week

The exports from Boston for the week

and developing these qualities we will find an anomal developing these qualities will find an anomal developing these qualities are an anomal developing the anomal dev

> The pork position is pretty firm, although fresh ribs are easier, such generally being the case when there are full offerings of western ribs on this market. Barrel pork is higher, with sausages lower. Heavy backs \$15.50, medium \$14.75, lean ends \$17.75. bean pork \$12.50, fresh ribs 9 cents, corned and fresh shoulders 84 to 82 cents, smoken shoulders 82 to 91 cents, lard 81 cents, in pails 8 to 9 cents, hams 11g to 12 cents, skinned hams 121 to 122 cents, sausages 9 cents, Frankfurt sausages 9 cents, boiled hams 181 to 181 cents, bacon 12 to 121 cents, bolognas 8 cents, pressed ham 111 cents. raw leaf lard 9 cents, pure leaf lard 84 cents, in pails 9 to 92 cents, pork tongues \$25.50, are combinations of either, with ribbon-like Short Line. loose salt pork 82 cents, briskets 9 cents, crinoline straw, and when deftly trimmed sausage meat 7½ to 8 cents, city dressed hogs are always popular and becoming.—N. Y. 7% cents, country 64 cents.

Notes on Fashions. The new moon has ushered in this week so

many pretty fancies in fashion's realm that one is fairly bewildered by their charms-Since barege is to be the favored fabric of summer street costumes, the designers are intent upon exploring the possibilities of this most charming of materials. Assuredly The receipts of butter at Boston for the they have a wide field, for one might almost simplicity of tucks and satin folds or pipings. It is slways equally fascinating whether in soft delft blue, in delicate mas tic. in that charming maize color that is coming into prominence, or that becoming Corsets are the question of the moment

for it is useless to expect a costume in correct mode unless fitted over a perfectly shaped corses. There has been a revolution in the art of stay making, and the most approved corset is straight, while the pressure is at the hips u der the centre of the walst at the back, giving not only ease and comfort, as the digestive organs are free, pany gives the following statement for the but lengthening the waist and making it possible to dress with good effect in any style one pleases, looking equally well in uching blouses or in princess robes.

The short bolero will unquestionably be a prime favorite all through the season, as it lends so many attractions in its varied forms. It may be equare across its lower adge and close in double breasted fashion on the left side, or round away from the it may be made in open work or transparent fabrics, which will add little extra warmth centre, and length may be added to the

lemand. For the week the total receipts of it, the trailing skirt still drags its weary atting coats, tight-fitting pique vests, and 220 Washington Street Hoston, Mass

quired now for breeding purposes, is will 163 cars for export, a total of 340 cars; prefollow that the demand for the future will coding week, 165 cars for Boston and 102 to the laws of health and common serves ceding week, 165 cars for Bosson and 102 to the laws of health and common sense. cars for export, a total of 267 cars; same It clings as closely to the hips as ever, week a year ago, 164 care for Boston and 108 although some of the recent importations show the breadths gathered or plaited sheep pay him well without risk, but if he In the mutton market lambs were high all about the hips in true old-time fashion by an expert the result is to make the waist ing elaborate garniture of ent out linen em. ure among trimmings this season

insertion, and terminate in full looped rosettes with many floating ends. It will also edge ruffles in voile and grenadine, and its in straight lines between tucks.

LAND AND FARMS

TIMBER AND STONE, IRON AND COAT

LABOR—EVERYTHING

In addition to the array of severely simple hats of the sailor and boat-shaped persualous and decorative tendencies. For instance, a charming example of the always essential black hat is in fine chip, with a drapery of softly shirred and gathered The exports from Boston for the week and developing these qualities we will find amounted to 6,010 000, same time a year ago the left side. Beneath the curved brim pleasure and profit in the results. supporting a cluster of leaves.

Black and white is a favored mixture in millinery, and a hat of black straw has a band of white straw introduced into th wide brim, which is further uplifted at the left side by a bow of black velvet and a big diamond buckle. The crown is entirely encircled by half a dozen undulating frills of white talle, each one narrowly edged with satiny black straw. All this frame of whiteness culminates at the left side in a Boston and Chicago and St. Louis huge rosette, also of white tulle, though in this case the edging is of fine black lace Sailor hats in their decorative form are made of Tuscan or white Manila straw, or

The Fashions.

... White canvas shoes, with rubber or leather soles, have appeared once more, and without a doubt there will be found women to wear them. It is useless to tell them that only the daintiest foot can wear white outing shoes—or, indeed, white fortgear of any kind. If white be the ness that they thereby attract attention to feet that are better kept in the background. .*. Bibbon fobs are of black or white moire.

with buckle slides of the "new art" gold, which is in all colors or in yellow gold, beside those in jeweled devices of every kind. The pendant ornament includes too many varieties to mention, being a matter exclusively of personal shoice. .*. Gold and sliver ribbons, which are silk and usel woven together, are a new fancy, and s very pretty one for belts and col ar bands. The are as soft and pliable as if they were of all silk. "*. A plain pale blue parasol is one of the items of a fashionable outfit this season, and a detachable cover of fine white muslin tucked and rimmed with Valenciennes lace transforms it

nto a dressy one for afternoon. . Small stickpins are as necessary as ever in rranging one's tollette, and well pins are figuring as long, narrow brooches or flowery wreaths the size of a finger-ring, set, with pearls or small

.". A long traveling coat of waterproofed material has a yoke and high standing collar.
There is a rather wide panel where the coat buttons down the front, and on either side of that fall from the yoke plaits stitched half way down. In the back the coat is box platted from the yoke. . A popular novelty is the unlined skirt for

warm weather. While not actually new this season, it is much more in evidence than evo: pefore. Previously, the wash goods skirts were practically the only available ones, but no an buy ready to wear skirts of fine serge, silky ne and foulard, perfectly made and at essonable prices. .". Knaki is both cool and summery in appear-

ance and in touch. In London it is made up into thousands of suits for men and women. Patriotism is probably largely responsible for this, and the manufacturers of khaki are reaping a rich harvest. Koaki is the East Indian word for earth or dust co'or. .". A dainty fashion of the season is the ad-

justable revers of laws, p'que or guipure. Fas tened on a cloth jacket they give a touch of summer-time brightness to an otherwise warmooking garment. . R'ding habits are reen with littlejbalf tight-

plastron or chemisette of sucked battete. plastron or chemisette of tucked batiste. A stylish habit skirt has a yoke which passes around the entire back, smooth and tight fitting, and is in one piece with the plain front. Set on to the yoke in the back is a box plait with full mess set in at the side. Silver gray serge is a material which has been made into a habit with good effect.

.*. There are a good many women who object

.*. There are a good many women who object to the ordinary wire skirt and coat hangers, and do not ears for the ribbon-covered ones. For these women there is always the wicker hanger to be found. It is light and clean, and has a dainty appearance in the clothes closet.

.*. The pretty lime gauzes plaided off with silk and satin stripes are charming. One with gold-brown stripes or plaids, which blends with the color of the linen, is particularly effective. the color of the lines, is particularly effective.
They are thirty loches wide and come at forty.

We do have be male mineges would away. In the On separate and plant to

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they are surely induces wine and come at forty.

Two cents a yard.

"". One button kid gloves are worn with the new sleeve, which has the dainty undersleeve banded so closely at the wrist that a longer glove is clumsy.

. . Chatelaine bags, with belt mountings, are of many varieties of kid and leather, but gray of many varieties of kid and leather, but gray suede, with steel ornamentations, are having a decided vogue. They accord well with all manner of suits and wear capitality. Next to grays come the light fawn colors, trimmed up with steel also. Portemonnaics are mounted in all years with when they may out of the low related. silver glit, when they pass out of the low-priced collections, and shopping bags, 100, for that matter; also cardcases and all the leather veniences for travel. .". A little triple cape which comes just below

the walst is shawl-shaped, pointed back and the walst is shawl-shaped, pointed back and front. The two upper capes reach only to the shoulder. All are pointed. The neck is out low, pointed, and finished with a little turpover collar and a slik ribbon bow in front. ... Erquisite guimpes of all over lace and muli

emoroid-ry are among the novelties for women's omoroiders are among the novelties for women's wear. They serve admirably to transform an orandic evening gown into one suitable for day-time wear, in addition to being most convenient for use in making home gowns for city or coun-

. . A new slik, which is like quicksliver in appearance, has appeared. It is plain, not ag-ured, and is used for walsts instead of taflets. . . Cashmeres in pretty light colors are embroidered in small rings of white slik which give them a new style

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Mr. James in appearing as an exposi Angors, for thousands of beautiful specimens these lovely creatures owe not only their existed but their excellence, to the akili, care and knowled of this well-known breeder. The book couls much useful information as to the diet and gene care, it being, in fact, a work that is indispensable and beautiful a

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cats will be giad to read."-George T. Angell, in Ow Dumb Animals, Beston.

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"Volume of highest subherity, exceedingly solerataining full of facts, beautifully illustrated."—
American Cultivator. Boston. Mass. Cultivator, Boston, Mass.
different bindings, price \$2 and \$1.25, nost

JAMES BROTHERS, Publishers,

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Poultry Points.

We do not know that any careful test have been made to ascertain how long a male must run with the hens before the eggs would be tertile, or how long eggs would be fertile after the male was taken away, until the test was made last year at the Oatario Experiment Station. They separated 10 laying hens from the male, and placed the eggs in an incubator each day to test them. During the first four days 70 per cent. proved fertile, fifth day 61 per cent., sixth day 60 per cent., seventh day 40 per cent., eighth day 12 per cent. ninth day two per cent., 10th day all were

infertile. They then put a male with six laying hens which had not been with a male, and tested the eggs in the same way. They found 30 per cent. fertile on the third day, 42 per cent. on fourth day, fifth day, 50 per cent., sixth day, 60 per cent, seventh day, 70 per cent., eighth day, 68 per cent., ninth day, 70 per cent, and tenth day, 74 per cent. It would seem then that nearly three-fourthof the eggs are fertile four days after the male is taken away, or a week after the malwas put in. There would probably be some difference in the males, however, about that, and number of hens might have conalderable influence. They also kept two loss, each containing five hens and five pullets, one with a male and the other without, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, feeding and caring for hem alike. Those with the mele laid 959 eggs, while those without laid 972 eggr. a difference so small as to decide noth-

pariurition, such assistance should be rendered only by an experienced veterinary sur-

throat from a bottle, then go for a profes-

relief is obtained.

in the proportion of a tablespoonful of the linseed to a pint of the catmeal. The

the worse he is to do with. Sometimes a thoroughbred foal will die despite all that can be done for it by the most skillful vets. Much is gained, however, if the mare is in good health and shape and not too fat when the youngster comes. Care ought, of course, to be exercised to see that she has assistance if she needs it during parturition, and that the foal gets on its legs and has nourishment within a reasonable time after it comes. Some people think it well to give the feal an injection of warm water, with a little castile scap in it, within an hour of its birth, just to be sure that the meconium is

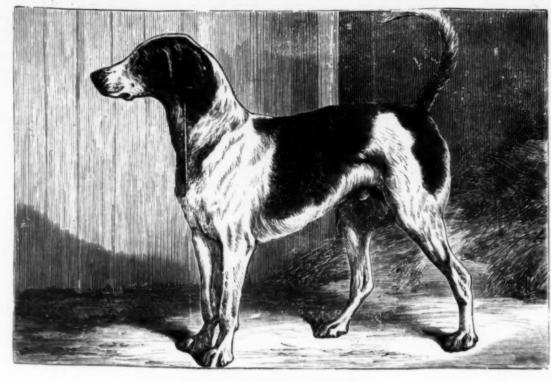
In any case the attendant ought to watch the foal, and it he notices that on making the effort the foal cannot expel it. the injection ought at once to be given. Do not put any salt in the water. Some people thick that salt is a good thing at such times, but it is not, and should not be used. The meconium is the accumulation of feeses in the foal at birth, and it must come away soon if the feal is to be perfectly healthy If it resists even the injection, give the foal

two ounces of castor oil at a dose. Having got the foal over the trials incident to his birth, it is then for some time at least mostly a matter of what is given the mare as to how he will do, for he will get only her milk to live on. As this is the case, she ought to be well fed on the most nonrishing foods, and plenty of them, three times a day, in addition to what grass she can get in the field.

The mare never lived that can raise a foal properly on grass alone, and more especially is this true of thoroughbred or trotting-bred mares, whose rogeny is expected to race and stand the tremendous strain of finishing. As suggested before, soft food, such as ground outs, wheat bran, rolled barley, and the like-never any corn, though-may be made into mashes with warm water, and fed to the mares with the very best results. Bran is the best milkmaker of all, and it ought to form a part of all rations given the suckling mare. Cut hay also ought to be in every monthful of grain she gets.

As soon as the foal will notice it, offer him catmeal, not merely ground cats with the husks in it, but genuine oatmeal. He will soon learn to pick at it from the palm of the attendant and it will not be long before he will take guite a bit of it. Naturally his very limited espacity ought to be taken into account when offering him the grain, but as a general rule he may have about all he will lick up clean. If his mother is not a good milker, he may have from one to four quarts of the same cow's milk each day in addition to what he gets

"He ought not to get more than thir, and



A THOROUGHBRED HUNTER

if she gives anywhere nearly enough, he grain ration every day, in order that her in jure the foliage. The potassium ferrolist so decide nothoggr. a difference so small as to decide nothing, as it might be accidental.

Treatment of Delicate Foals.

The following article, clipped from the
Horsewan, contains some excellent hints.
Men of experience can profit by them, but

Men of experience can profit by them, but

A serior and not often as much
as four quarts. When he gets so that he
drinks water, he may have a teaspoonful of some of them are liable to mislead the nov. drinks water, he may have a teaspoonful of 100. When a mare needs assistance during the calcium phosphate every day in a pail-

"For the first week he must do pretty geon or a physician. The first impulse of much as he will with what his mother has the inexperienced groom would probably be to give him. Nothing that is known will to assist by seizing the presented foetus do so well for the colt as the mare's milk at and pulling with all his strength. The life that period. After that he may have addiof both the foal and dam would be greatly tional nourishment in a variety of forms, endangered by such assistance as that. Even if the mare survives such barbarous treatment, she is liable to be so mutilated as to of what is best to be done in such cases. A ment, she is indeed internally and perhaps book might be written on the subject, so all rained for breeding purposes.

book might be written on the subject, so all that can be done in an article of this sort is

"Cod liver oil, either in the raw or refined throat from a bottle, then go for a professional with as much speed as possible. If there is no veterinary surgeon within several miles, as is sometimes the case in sparsely settled districts, call in the family sparsely settled districts, call in the family sparsely settled districts, call in the family sparsely settled districts. The leaf big is a week or 10 days old it may be given him to the extent.

Sometimes the vines spray for mist.

4. Commence spraying early and repeat which grow on the leaves or stalks of the vine, and they are so small that they are the assistance in his power.

Lojections are often necessary to enable this is in a content of the dialyzed from in it. He had brown spots which finally grow together, turn black and destroy the leaves. This this, and the milk may either be got from this mother or from a cow for the purpose.

The quantity of the liquid should be small and care his mother or from a cow for the purpose. tity of the liquid should be small and care should be taken not to use more force than necessary in administering it. A teacupful soon as he begins to eat this may be given at a time is sufficient, and a tablespoonful to him in his food, and as he grows the called the mycelium and "seeds" called the mycelium and "seeds" called the mycelium and "seeds" called the following remedial measures. For

that the water will feel slippery. Have the months old, so that the amount given may liquid blood warm. Dip the nozzle of the be graded with that in mind. Small quansyringe into the water so as to warm it, then apply a little sweet oil or fresh lard. Re- water are very good to give feals by way of peat the injections every half hour until a change from their oatmeal, and once in a while well boiled whole wheat-not more Follow this treatment and easter oil will than a pint, measured after boiling-may not be needed in one case out of a hundred. also be given three or four times a week-Castor oll seems to act as a poison on some perhaps oftener, according to the needs of

digestible matter to the bushel, the better for the horses, and for that reason valuable

"There will then be 22 pounds of food, or nearly that, in the grain eaten. If the grain weighs only 32 pounds, there will be 14 are not troublesome. Use nozzles that pounds of nourishment or less. That will throw a very fine spray, and arrange them explain readily why catmeal ought always so one or more rows can be sprayed at the to be given to foals. The other foods named have been all proved good for the purpose specified, and if the inquirer will only combine them as suggested, he will raise his foals all right, unless disease carries them

"Succelent food ought of course to be available for the mare in addition to her

Clean Bread

Can't be made by foul hands and clean, pure blood can't be made by a foul stomach. The blood is made by the stomach



are diseased they contaminate every drop of blood made from this contamination is carried through body. It may settle in the liver, kidneys, heart or lungs but the root is in the stomthe stomach and you cure the disease. Dr. Pierce's

Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition perfectly and permanently. It purifies the blood, and so by curing the cause of disease, cures many forms of disease in organs remote from the stomach.

organs remote from the stomach.

"For the past sixteen years I have had torpid liver and indigestion and tried many doctors and patent medicines but I could not get a cure," writes Mrs. Simeon Suggs, of Clyde, Sabine Parish, La. "Three months ago I thought I would try Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets.' I got six bottles of each and I received a good result in a week, and to-day I am cured sound and well. The symptoms were coated topuge, specks before the eyes, disposed to be cross and irritable, foul stomach, bad taste in the mouth, tired feeling, a feeling of dread or fear, headache, yellow skin, etc. These symptoms did not all appear at once. If sufferers from such troubles will take Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' as directed in pamphlets wrapping bottles, they will bring back the bloom of life as it did with me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure bil-

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

succulent foods are excellent for mares suckling colts, and they must have it if they steam power pumps \$200 to \$250.

are to do their part of the business right. Paris green should be added to Bordeaux are to do their part of the business right. These few hints will enable the reader to get the ground work of an immense sub-

HORTICULTURAL.

To Prevent Potato Blight.

The New York State Department of Agriculture is in receipt of many inquiries from growers of potatoes on the subject of 2. Do not add the lime water to the sulthat can be done in an article of this sort is
If after a reasonable time the mare is unto point the way and let each one follow it
blight,—a disease of the vines which causes

2. Do not add the lime water to the sulphite solution until you are ready to spray. able to deliver the foal and appears much out to suit himself and his means and incontact the destruction of much or all of the foliage of the grow. No full cross of the grow. No full cross of the grow. and a failure of the crop. No full crop of potatoes can be expected unless the vines spray (or mist).

sparsely settled districts, call in the family physician. It he is a man of common sense he will not decline to come and render all of half a wineglassful twice a day with one half dram of the dialyzed iron in it. He half dram of the dialyzed iron in it. He disease cannot be cured, but it can be pre-

at a time is sufficient, and a tablespoonful of glycerine added to the water will prove benedicial. When glycerine is not at hand dip a plece of castile or other hard soap in the action of the dialyzed iron will be enough for the colt when it is three or four the water a faw times only just enough so the colt when it is three or four the water a faw times only just enough so the colt when it is three or four the water a faw times only just enough so the colt when it is three or four these small seeds from growing on a second by this pest. The Bordeaux mixture. As soon as the potatoes are six inches high, they should be days. sprayed; in ten days or two weeks the new leaves should sgain be sprayed, and as long as growth continues the spraying

Oatmeal gruel well cooked is an excellent determined for table begin to eat. The kind prepared for table use is preferable and it should be as thoruse is preferable and it should be as thoroughly cooked as for human food. A little linseed meal will also prove beneficial given that is plump in the keruel and heavy to link the proportion of a tablescoonful of the measure to feed horses. The more

same time.

Bordeaux mixture to be effective must be

hours. Air-slaked lime is not suitable to

make Bordeaux mixture. Make Bordeaux mixture for potatoes as follows: Copper sulphate, six pounds; lime three pounds; water, 45 gallons. Mix in this way, following directions carefully. Dissolve the copper sulphate in hot water, or by suspending in a coarse bag in a considerable quantity of cold water, so that the sul-phate is just covered. It will not all dissolve if placed in the bottom of a vessel of cold water. When dissolved dilute the solution to two-thirds of the required to the solution in the form of a thin whitewash—the thinner the better. Strain to keep out particles that would from be thoroughly stirred while the lime the food they is being added. It is essential that the act upon, and copper solution should be quite dilute copper solution should be quite dilute before the lime is added. The weighing the season. A convenient way to keep the lime is to slake it in a barrel that is par-tially sunk in the cross at the season. The egg market has not experienced. tially sunk in the ground. When treated change. Strictly choice fresh Michigan command

fresh lime. Air slaked lime is worthless. color when it strikes the mixture; otherreddish brown color. More lime must then be added until the ferrocyanide does not produce the reddish brown color. Even after the test shows no color. wise it will immediately change to a dark more lime should be added so as to be against \$3 668,572.

—The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 74,555 cases, captured to the corresponding to cipitated, for in case the mixture has not been thoroughly stirred, some of the copper may still remain in solution in the bottom of the barrel, while the test shows no color at the surface. An excess of lime will do no harm, while the free copper solution will

mounted pumps range from \$10 to \$30,

mixture, 12 ounces to one barrel of mixture. Careful experiments over a series of years have proved that, even in seasons when blight was;not prevalent, the yield in sprayed fields was larger than in unsprayed or The main rules to observe then are these

1. Follow directions carefully in making

6. Keep all mixtures thoroughly stirred.

Cabbage Maggot.

This very destructive pest, which is found seeding upon the roots of cabbage, radishes radishes and young cabbage plants in the seed bed an emulsion of crude carbolic acid will be found to be very effective in reduc potato leaf is to copper-plate the leaf. This treatment should be commenced a few days is done with copper sulphate in the form of after the plants are up and repeated three

The following formula will be found satisfactory: One pound of hard soap Dog River Valley, Northfield... Lamoille Valley, Morrisville.... Orleans, Barton.... long as growth continues the spraying should be kept up, thorough spraying calling for from five to seven applications, at is poured, and the whole mass agitated into Watts Ri or Valley Fair. Brattleboro. Castor oil seems to act as a poison on some foals. We have known them to die from its effects. It often produces irritation of the fintestines and sometimes fatal inflammation. Give injections, but throw away mation. Give injections, but throw away the castor oil.

perhaps oftener, according so the detects of the foal.

"The oatmeal ought to form the basis of the Colorado or fice-beeties, but Paris ground oats with the husks in it will not green is added for this purpose. The cost ought not to exceed \$5 per acre for each senting and may be received by almost one of the colorado or fice-beeties, but Paris ground oats with the husks in it will not do exceed \$5 per acre for each senting and may be received by almost one of the colorado or fice-beeties, but Paris ground oats with the husks in it will not do exceed \$5 per acre for each senting and may be received by almost one of the colorado or fice-beeties, but Paris ground oats with the husks in it will not do exceed \$5 per acre for each senting and may be received by almost one of the colorado or fice-beeties, but Paris ground oats with the husks in it will not do exceed \$5 per acre for each senting and may be received by almost one of the colorado or fice-beeties, but Paris ground oats with the husks in it will not do exceed \$5 per acre for each senting and may be received by almost one of the colorado or fice-beeties, but Paris ground oats with the husks in it will not do exceed \$5 per acre for each senting and may be received by almost one of the colorado or fice-beeties, but Paris ground oats with the husks in it will not one of the colorado or fice-beeties, but Paris ground oats with the husks in it will not one of the colorado or fice-beeties, but Paris ground oats with the husks in it will not one of the colorado or fice-beeties, but Paris ground oats with the husks in it will not one of the colorado or fice-beeties, but Paris ground oats with the husks in it will not one of the colorado or fice-beeties, but Paris ground oats with the husks in it will not

peat seems to be by means of tarred paper pads placed about the plants in such a way horses ought never to be fed oats that 325 gallons of water.

"A weakly colt is a hard thing to get along with, and the more finely bred he is weigh less than 40 pounds to the measured by the centre of the centre Less Paris green should be used if beetles

Less Paris green should be used if beetles

Less Paris green should be used if beetles these cards in position, care should be taken to have them in close contact with the soil so that the files cannot crawl beneath them. Care should be taken to prevent from the soil covering the pads, as when this occurs, the eggs are often laid upon the used as soon as made, or within a very few sop of the pads and the young maggots are thus enabled to reach the stems of the

plants. During the past three years when these two remedies have been carefully used upon our crops, there has resulted a saving of 95 per cent. of our crop, while without their use it has been impossible to mature more than 25 per cent. of the early and mid-sea-son crops of cabbage. G. E. ADAMS, Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station.

amount. Next slake the lime, and add it these in April. The official bulletin shows an to the solution in the form of a thin increase of \$3.500,000 over the same month last whitewash—the thinner the better. 000 over April, when there was an increase of pearly \$3,500,000 dollars over the same month In 1899.

-Based upon the Government crop report the statistician of the Produce Exchange esti-mates a wheat crop of 619,776,000 bushels as before the lime is added. The weighing compared with last year's harvest of 547,308, and slaking of the required amount of lime each time a barrelful of the mixture is wheat is 841,240 000 bushels, against an indimade will require considerable time in the course of a day. By using the color test given below, the necessity of weighing the lime is done away with, and enough lime may be alsked at one time to last through

in this manner it will keep indefinitely in 13 cents, but for most other Western 12½ cents the form of paste, if the surface is kept is a full selling rate, and some good lots will not covered with a small quantity of water. It will be economy to buy a good quantity of allowed the prices range one half to one cent fresh lime. Air slaked lime is worthless. To apply the color tess, fill the spray tank to 14 cents, and fancy nearby lots bring 15 cents two-thirds full with the copper sulphate solution, then pour in the milk of lime. Stir the mixture thoroughly and add a drop of western continue more than enough to supply the potassium ferrocyanide. If enough lime current consumptive wants, and the storage has been added, the drop will not change stocks have further increased. The total stock is now 133 496 cases, against 117,886 cases the corresponding week last year.

color. Even after the test shows no color, leather from this port since Jan. 1 is \$4.442,794

ships only brought about 1000 at a time, while on the loads of 2000 have been exceeded. The Owago, Owago Ounarder Ivernia, upon a recent trip to New York, brought over 1785 immigrants, while on Prattaville, Pratty in Prattaville, Pratty in Pratty York, prought over 1700 immigrable, while on Priday last the German steamer Palatia landed 2035 third class passengers beside a number of saloon passengers. This was probably the largest number of immigrants that have ever brought over in one vessel.

—Joseph Leiter says the grain crops for this year will be about 15 per cent. less than the average, but he does not think prices will go up--The shipment of live stock and dressed beef last week included 2008 cattle, 1020 sheep 18,840 quarters of beef from Beston, 2861 cattle, 2154 sheep, 20,902 quarters of beef from New York, 1499 cattle, 1860 sheep, 2954 quar-ters of beef from Baltimore, 1128 quarters of beef from Philadelphia, 160 cattle from Portland and 2614 eattle, 767 sheep from Montreal, a total of 9187 eattle, 5291 sheep, 38,842 quarters of beef from all ports; 3967 cattle, 4409 sheep, 27,241 quarters of beef went to Liverpool, 2981 cattle, 9835 quarters of beef to London, 1009 cattle, 632 sheep to Glasgow, 150 cattle to Bristol, 200 cattle to Hull, 639 cattle to Manches ter, 160 cattle, 135 sheep to Newcastle, 1748 quarters of beef to Southampton and 41 cattle, 115 sheep to Bermuda and West Indies.

—Late rains have improved pastures in central New York. The present hay crop promises a yield one-third less than last year in

Agricultural Fairs for 1900. MASSACHUSETTS,

Amesbury and Salisbury, Amesbury Sept. 27-29	
Barnstable, BarnstableAug. 28-30	
Berksbire, PittefieldBept. 11-18	
Biack*tone Valley, Uxbridge Sept. 11, 19	
Bristol, Taunton	
Deerfield Valley, Charlement Sept. 18, 14	
E sex Peabody	
Franklip, Greenfi sid Bept, 19, 90	
Hampden East, Palmer	
Hampshire, Amherst	
Highland, Middlefield,Bept. 5, 6	
Hillside, Cummington	
Hingham, Hungham	
Hoosac Valley, North Adams Sept 4-6	
Housatonic, Great Barrington	
Manufac urers' Ag'i, North Attleboro Sept. 11-13	
Marshfield, Marshfield	
Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury Sept. 18, 19	
Middlesex North, Lowell	
Middlesex South, South Framingham Sept. 18, 19	
Nantucket, NantucketAug. 29, 30	
Oxford, Oxford Sept. 8, 7	
Plymouth, BridgewaterSept. 12-14	
Spencer SpencerSept. 20, 21	
Union, Blandford Sept. 12-14	
Weywouth, South Weymouth	
Worcester, Wordenter	
Worcester East, Clinton Sept. 12-14	
Worcester Northwest, Atnol Sept. 11, 12	
Worcester South, Sturbridge	
Worcester West, BarreBept. 27, 28	
MAINE.	

Worcester East, Ullaton Sept. 19-14
Worcester Northwest, Atnol Sept. 11, 18
Worcester South, Sturbridge
Worcester West, Barre
MAINE.
Maine State Agricultural, LewistonSept.8-7
Eastern Maine Fair Association, Bangor Aug. 27-81
North Aroostook, Presque IsleSept. 11-18
Northern Cumberland, HarrisonOct. 9-10
Ou - beriand Farmers' Club, West Cumberland
Sept. 25. 26
Gray Park Association, Gray Corner Aug. 28-80
New Gioncester and Danville, Upper Gloncester
Sept, 25, 26
North Franklin, Phillips Sept. 11-18
Hancock County Agricultural, Bine Hill Sept. 18-20
Kennebec County, Readfield Sept. 11-13
South Kenneber, South Windsor
Pittston Agricultural and Trotting Park Association
East Pittston 8 pt. 25-27
Nor h Knox, UnionSept. 25-27
Lincoln County, Damari cot'aOct. 2-4
Bristol, Bristol MillsSept. 25-27
Oxford County, South Paris Sept. 18-90
Riverpide Park Association, BetheiSept. 11-18
West Oxford, FryeburgBept. 25-97
West Penobecot. ExeterSept. 25-27
Sagadahoc County, TopshamOct. 9-11
Richmond Farmers' Olub, Richmond Corner. Sept. 25
East Somerset, HartlandBept. 11-18
Waldo County, Belfast
Waldo and Penobecot, Monroe
Washington County, PembrokeBept. 11-13
West Washington, ObserviceidSept. 11-13
Ossipee Valley Union, Cornish
VBRMONT.
Addison, Middlebury Sept. E-7

....Bept. 18-20

... Sept. 11-18

Walts River Valley, East Corinth	1
Western Agricultural, Fair HavenSept. 4-7	1
Windsor, WoodstockBept. 25-27	1
Winocaki Valley, Waterbury Sept. 11-13	1
CONNECTICUT.	ł
	1
Newton, Newton	1
Windham Beaching Huntington	í.
Windham, BrooklynBept. 18-20	ı
NEW YORK.	i
Afton, Afton	1
Albany, Altamont	
Allegany Angelica	1
Boonville, Boonvi leSept. 4-7	ı
Broome, Whitney's Point Sept. 4-7	1
Cambridge Valley, Cambridge Sept. 4.7	1
Cape Vincent, Cape Vincent A g. 98 31	ı
Cat-kill, MargaretvilleAug. 38-31	ı
Cattaraugus, Little Valley Sept. 3-6	1
Clinton, PlattaburgSept. 11-14	1
Cobleskill, Cobleskill	I
Columbia, Chatham	1
Cortland, Cortland Aug. 28-31	1
Cuba, Cuba	i
Delaware, Delhi	ı
Dryden, Dryden8ept. 18-20	1
Dundee, DundeeOct. 2-4	1
Dutchess, Poughkeepsie	ı
Erie, Hamburg	1
Essex, Westport	ı
Fulton, JohnstownBept. 8-6	
Genesee, Batavia	ì
Gorham, Reed's CornersOct. 4-6	1
Gouverneur, GouverneurAug. 28-81	1
Greene, CairoAug. 21-23	ı
Herkimer, Herkimer Sept. 11-18	1
Huosick, Hoosick Fails Aug. 28-31	1
Hornelisvi'e, HornelisvilleAug 27-31	1
Jefferson, Watertownsept. 4-7	
Lewis, Lowville Sept. 11-14	1
Montgomery, Fonds	i
Morris, MorrisOct. 2-4	
Naples, Napl. 8 Bept. 18-20	
Nassau, Na sau	1
Newark, NewarkOct. 4-6	
Niagara, Loc*portSept. 19 22	1

21-22 Transference and the second sec
O:wego, O:wego Falls
Olsego, Cooperstown
Phonaix Union, West Phonaix Sept. 11-14
Prattaville, Prattaville
Putnam, Carmel
Queens-Nassau, Mineola
Racket Valley, Potsdam Sept. 18 21
Richfield Springs, Richfield SpringsSept. 24-26
Riverside, Greene
Mockiand, Orangeburg
Rockland Industrial, New City
8t. Lawrence, Canton
Sandy Creek. Sandy CreekAug. 28-31
Saratoga, Baliston SpaAug. 27-31
Schenevus, Schenevus
Schoharie, Schoharie
Schuyler, Watkins
Seneca, Waterloo Sept. 25-27
Shavertown, Shavertowa
Silver Lake, PerryOct. 2, 3
Steuben, Bath
teuben Southern, South Troupsburg Sept. 4-7
Saffolk, Riverhead
Tlogs, Owego Sant 4-4
Tioga Northern, Newark Vailey Aug. 28-80
Tompkins, IthacaSept. 11-14
Uister, Ellenville
Union, Brockport
Union, Palmyra
Union, Prattsburg Sept. 12-14
Union, Truman burgSept. 4-7
Wairensburg, Warrensburg
Washington, Sandy Hill
Wellsville, Wellsville Aug. 20-24
White Plains, While Plains 8-pt. 24-29
Wyeming, Warsaw
Yates, Penn Yan

Keep yourselves up to concert pitch by taking BEECHAM'S PILLS 10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.



GRAVES' MANGE CURE

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

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CASH FUND JANUARY 1, 1900, \$645,559.52 AMOUNT AT RISK, \$83,912,688.00 ...Aug. 29, 30 Losses paid during past year Bept. 34, 37 Dividends paid during past \$65,563.99

year, GAIN IN SURPLUS DURING PAST YEAR. SURPLUS OVER REINSURANCE,



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BOSTON, MASS., JUNE 23, 1900. Hobson is being invalided from Manila, and a contemporary suggests that we all

forget as well as forgive the kissing episode

Twenty-one shirt waists, girls, is the number you must have, if you would be So at any rate says one who

Yes, there have been lots of changes during these hundred and twenty-five years, to farmers when planting. The answer but we're looking up all the same, just as the granite shaft that commemorates th

"Bikes Now Baggage" is not an elegant headline, but all the same it caused many a happy thrill in vacationists' breasts when it appeared a day or two ago.

Dawey still blows hot and cold. In one short paragraph we find him making these two diametrically opposed statements: at confess I would like to be president.

I thank God the people do not appear to want me."

whom neither the untempered urging of the clamorous crowd nor toe lowering look of the powerful shakes from his rocklike purpose." How nicely Columbia College pots things!

The trite saving that "there is nothing new under the sun," is emphasized afresh by the dicovery that in the Boston Ather to im of April 15, 1828, there was printed a picture of a veritable automobile invented by "a man named Gurney." An admirable description of this Gurney machine is now found in Laird & Lee's Automobile Annual.

Its queer to think of a duel being fought over the United States pavilion at the Paris Exposition. Yet it seems to be true that the builder of the structure has boldly challenged the imaginative correspondent who started a rumor that the pavilion is unsafe. The scribe may find that a sword can wound, just as a pen can.

If you want to know how it is that twenty-one correspondents have already perished in South Africa, and why a single paper, the Daily Mail, has had no less than ten men killed or otherwise incapacitated during this war, read Conan Doyle's short ends meet" until the city boarder story in "The Green Fiag." Shades of the comes along and helps him out. So if editorial sanctum, but this is "hustling for the visitor be fairly respectable he should

Ambassador Choate seems to have nerve" as well as wit. At the dinner complimentary to Sir Henry Irving he told the Britons very pointedly that they have shown themselves quite as hysterical over the South African war as even Americans could have been. He politely intimated, indeed, that the Englishman's assumption of indifference and his phiegmatic exhibitions of superiority to excitant causes is a

Cultivation of soil not only helps to retain its moisture, but it also increases its fertility. The cultivated soil quickly dries on the surface, and is also warmed by the air and sun. While it looks dryer on the surface a few hours after cultivation, this only means that the loosened soil makes a better mulch than can be got in any other way, as when the tree leaves out the leaves prevent the violent beating of the rain upon the soil, which hardens its surface.

Owing to the severe and prolonged drought in the Northwest, wheat and bread stuffs have advanced materially in price. The wheat crop in a large portion of the spring wheat belt of the Northwest has ble famine now destroying thousands in India, it seems almost wicked to export wheat and rice from that distressed coun-

Bryan is almost epigrammatic in his pronunciamento concerning the Chicago platform: will be the three great issues. Money in- memory will be held in grateful rememcludes silver and paper. Imperialism car- brance. Dr. Wilmer received the degree of ries militarism and the Boer war. The D. D. from William and Mary College in original Chicago platform will be reaffirmed 1859 and from the University of the South and the new issues that have arisen added to its principles. I have not been asked by Senator Jones or anybody else to drop sixteen to one." Neat and not gaudy,

The mark which most distinguishes all odern educational movements is the idea that their benefits are not to be selfishly monopolized by those who receive them, but that they are for the advantage of the whole people and of the world. The guarantee by Harvard University of the expenses of 2000 Cuban school teachers, who are to come here within a few weeks for a summer's schooling, illustrates this idea. Harvard University will not lose by this unseifish action. Its liberality will, on the other hand, stimulate more wealthy men to give it large sums or bequeath them to it

That the Boersideserve their name, if only because of their stopid exactness, is evident from this good story Truth tells: One of the British (fliners, now temporarily stationed at Pretoria, wrote home a short time ago to his sister: "li's awfully slow. I have read every book in the prison library, and there is not a thing The Boer censor who read the letter put a big blue mark against the passage, and a footnote below: " Now you see what lies your prisoners tell in their letters. The prison library contains ten thousand seven hundred and forty-one

Mr. Daniel Lovering, for more than forty years connected in various capacities with the Adams Express Company, died at his late residence at Mattapan, Mass., Thursday A. M., 14th inst Mr. Lovering, who was a native of Worcester, Mass, came from that place about 1856, and commenced as clerk, subsequently acting as agent, general manager and assistant superintendent. He possessed great business ability and was ope of the most genial men in his vocation. He was known to all of our business leaders ws a distinguishing feature of the great company with which he was connected, and he had troops of friends.

Farmers should eat more of the poultry priced meat, but it is so very largely because selves, through mistaken ideas of economy. with killing, for home use, only those that are old, tough and unsalable. These last, however, are not to be despised, if cooked long enough over a slow fire to reduce the muscular parts to tenderness. It is time rather than great heat that is required to make all old animals good to eat, and to ome tastes better than the young. All kinds of meat should be sooked long enough will be quite as good.

The proper distance apart for corn rows is a question of a good deal of importance depends much on the variety, as short corn will bear closer planting than the mam-moth varieties. Corn of medium size will bear planting in hills three feet apars if the ground is rich enough. We once grew an mmense crop which ripened thoroughly at that distance. In the South, on land that is very poor, hills are often made four and even five feet apart, and not more than two stalks are allowed to or will produce ears. This is not altogether due to pove ty of soil. The corn in southern latiindes has less suplight to hasten its growth than it has in the North durin; the growing season from March to September. The increased sunlight It the northern Dr. Thomas Brack at Reed, if you please, States from March to September a man upright in intent and firm of will, 21 is what makes the larger yields in some of the New England States than are ever grown in any of the old slave States. We give our corn better culsivation, but even in the South better culture cannot make corn crops equal to some that are produced in New England-We also grow a harder kernel than the chaffy Dant corn, which is commonly planted in all the Southern States, which loses more than half its weight when drying

> Boston is favored above most other cities in its park system. It has been wisely lavish in trying to educate the people to the love of country life. More and more of its citizens every year get such a taste of country life in the parks and Common and Public Garden that they hie them to the hilly towns so soon as the really hot weather comes, and spend weeks and a good many dollars visiting their country relatives and friends, or at hotels and boarding houses. Country people should and we believe they do meet these friendly advances half way or a little more than half way if there is any backwardness on the other side. Many a hard-working farmer finds himself unable "to make both be given a hearty welcome to the rural home. Many a farmer has found that keeping city boarders was more profitable than any farm crop he could raise. Besides the farmer is himself benefited by association with men whose ideas are not all of the earth earthy, nor yet of manures, which are usually nasty, nor of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs, all of which it must be confessed are more or less beastly. To learn how other folks live, and thus how to help them in their troubles, is a wholesome experience for everybody.

The Protestant Episcopal church in this country has sustained a genuine loss in the death of the venerable Bishop of Alabama (the second bishop of that see), who passed away last Thursday at the advanced age of

Richard Hooker Wilmer was graduated at Yale in 1836, admitted to deacon's orders in 1839, and to the priesthood the following

His ministry was spent almost entirely in Virginia. In 1862 he was consecrated

Bishop of Alabama. At the close of the civil war Dr. Wilmer resisted the order of the military authorities | G. Saxe was, and born so long ago as June 2, of the United States requiring prayers for 1816, when the people of Vermont were been seriously damaged. Already we hear the de facto government, which resulted in almost exclusively farmers, could not help the temporary closing of the churches in his France, Russia and India. With the terri. see and the restriction of Episcopal functions to private houses or to churches that were not within the limits of the military rule. The action of the department was shortly reversed by higher power.

Dr. Wilmer's episcopate has been marked by wisdom and vigor.

A sound theologian, an earnest preacher, "Money, imperialism and truess a fearless and capable man of affairs, his 1859 and from the University of the South in 1883, and that of LL D. from the Univers ty of Cambridge in 1867.

American Credit High.

Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, speaking on the new era in American finance and currency established by the act of March 14, 1900, says: This law makes a unique rate of interest on Government bonds, and so affects the earnings of capital in all uses. It fixes, except for a small per cent., the denominations of silver certificates at \$10 and below, and of United States notes at \$10 and above, while it does away gradually with treasury notes and puts silver certificator in their place. It opens the door wide for increas in the notes of national backs. It gives parity to all our currency. On the face of all our money, paper and coin, white and yellow, on all our bonds, all wages, all deep and sure, to be read of all men for all time, the pledge of gold interest abroad and

The lowest rate of interest borne by the bonds of any foreign nation is 22 per cent. on British consols. This is to run until 1903, and then to be 24 per cent. On only a part of the debt of Germany, France and Russia is the rate as low as three per cent., and Italy no less than five.

The average bank rate for money in the European centres in the year ending with June last was 2.6 per cent. in Amsterdam, 2.7 in Paris, 3.17 in London and 4.59 in Hamburg and Berlin. From July 1, 1899, to March 2, 1900, the average in Paris was 3 24, in London 4.40 and in Berlin and Hamburg 5.57. In the year ending with June last the are many who remember when he was one 2 36 to 3.65, and for prime paper 3 34 to 4 20. For the months from July 1 last to March 2. the average in New York was for call money 3 52 to 61 and for prime paper 4 75 to 5.87.

. The changes every day in New York are greater than elsewhere, but the records show that the rate for money is less in this country than in any point in Europe, except

Paris, and often lower than on that bourse our four per cent. bonds of 1925 earned to the investor an average of 3.149 per cent. a thing in them to investigate. Such are that they grow It is nearly always a high-year; the 4+ of 1907 carned 1.543 p+r cent.; familiar sensations like thirst and bunger. the 3s earned 1.593 and the 5s only .0972. and we translate an article on some facts when young and well fattened the flesh is For April, on the same basis, the average more easily digested than any other. Most earnings were: For the 4s of 1925, 2.244 per | Cosmos (April 7). Says the writer: of those who grow poultry content; them. cent.; 4: of 1907, 1851; 3, 1738; 5, 1452

their earnings to the buyer are more than the interest states. The premium on British consols is about one per cent. and 'anorexis.' on the French rentes one per cent., or a slight fraction more, and their earnings hunger in the stomach. Nevertheless, the very simple:

The labor and wealth of the American people underlie the law of March 14, 1900. To them are due the results of which we are thinking. More potent for riches than even the yellow metal is our agriculture, with its corn and cotton, hay and tobacco and its farm animals. The maize which the red men gave us-which saved John Smith's colony from starving-turned out last year a crop \$629,210,110 in value, and that exceeds the capital of all the national banks. The worth of farm animals by latest figures is \$1 997,010,467—nearly equal to all the money in circulation in the conntry.

maximum crops, imagination fails to limit the products of forge and mill, of factory and laboratory. Take pig from the feebleness and nervousness of the patients."

When it is not understood there results an in the manner described is not clear, but their efficiency is too well established to admit of doubt.

If YOU USE Page Stock Fence you can turn any animal into any field. Good plan. Page Woven wire fence to. Admit of doubt. as the index of manufactures: The 15,280,000 tons a year-more than 50 per cent- greater than that of Britain. Our exports of manufactured articles for the 10 months ending with April were \$348,000,000, indicating for the year over \$450,000,000, and that is more than our total exports as late as 1870. The product of our manufactures this year will hardly be less than three times the total assets of all the national banks-\$15,000,000,000.

Our products flow outward into all the world, in a gulf stream ever rising. Our total exports for nine months ending with March were \$1,172,736,685, being \$135,948,-857 more than for the same period last year, and indicating for this year \$1,400,000,000, and a balance of trade of \$550,000,000. Com parison with Great Britain cannot fairly be made, for she is a trader more than a producer, and is a way port for the world's commerce. We sell what we raise and make. Our foreign trade springs from our home industries. Our net balance of trade belongs to our own people.

John G. Saxe, Poet of Humor. To a generation that has grown up since before that era seems almost as far away as if it had occurred in the days when these States were the colonies of Great Britain, them. For so great is the dominance of the daily newspaper, which goes into almost every family, that many find little time to read anything else. A literary diet of the gos. sipy news served up daily tends to intelreading of history and biography. This paper reaches the farmers, who are proverbially more thoughtful than those who live in their contact with nature their minds are ble factor. kept clear all the time, just as the busy city summer to rural scenes to brush the cobportunities all the year round.

A poet born and bred in Vermont, as John ary Digest. being thoughtful and a notable character To bring up children in contact with country scenes gives them a greater originality of character than can any other treatment. As country people are apt to express it in homely phrase, "they smack of the oil," or, in other words, they have the individuality of character that nature intended to put into everybody, and would, except success, unless they turn out sets of students as like as the peas in a pod.

John Godfrey Saxe first went from his country home in Vermont to Lockport, N. Y., where he engaged in the study and practice of law. But he had dailied with the muse while yet a young man, and his poem The Proud Miss MacBride" was one in small volume that was published nearly 50 years ago. Most of Saxe's poems were humorous and the pay he received was mail. But whenever one appeared it was so largely copied in whole or in part that his name pecame a household word at a time too when he had few competitors in humorous writing, partly because there was far less ability and willingness to write than there is now. So the pay for these fugitive short poems was probably better then than it is at present, except to writers whose reputation is well established and

Mr. Saxe did not spare himself in his humor, and he had many jokes at his own expense. He was a Democrat in a State trade, all banking, all business, it brands that has always been overwhelmingly Republican. He was twice made his party's nominee for Governor, but his personal popularity could not secure an election in the rock-ribbed Republican State where he lived. Mr. Saxe did not expect an election. He was on the wrong side and was out of cepting what he knew was a nomination sure to be defeated he slyly added that his colitical views would be given more at length in his inaugural message. But that message was written by his Republican

opponent who was elected. An socident which injured his health obliged Mr. Saxe to retire from the busy arena of law and politics some years before his death which occurred in 1887. But theer average for call money in New York was of the most widely quoted poets in the country, the humor of his verse giving it all the greater currency and making it everywhere popular.

Some Phases of Hunger.

It is characteristic of modern scientific investigation that it is not satisfied with our nowledge of the most familiar things, but finds mysteries to solve in every-day objects At the market price during March last and in phenomena so close to our daily lives in his practice for many years. that we hardly real zo that there is anyconnected with the latter, contributed to

"Hunger is a vague and ill-defined sensa-

marked. The German 3 per cents sell at opposite sensation is that of satiety. The sell on on the other tissues of the body, and if 96 to 97, and the 3s at 86 to 86, so that

vary a little above the face interest. The need of eating does not habitually manifest latest allorment of British treasury bills itself by uneasiness in this organ. Howwas at 98 194. for three months and 96 94. ever, as the taking of food rapidly appeares to make them sender. There is more hour in the old fowl than there is in a for 13 months. Thus money is cheaper the hunger, we are led to localize it in the water fountains, and on the succeeding day stores and soda water, so be found at drug stores and soda water, to be found at drug stores and soda water fountains, and on the succeeding day stores, and if it is cooked long enough it with us than it is anywhere else among tions on this point that seem to establish hour after each meal. This is to be conthe vagueness of this localization. If we tinued week after week until the patient inquire of subjects ignorant of anatomy, comes down to a normal degree of stoutsome will report a general feeling of disquiet without any clear seat, while others

" It is not always the same; in a diseased state this sensation may make itself felt in measurements. If the loss in weight exvarious ways. There have been described ceeds two pounds a week the amount of many abnormal forms of it, such as desire to eat sand or earth, or to drink ink or other repulsive substances. These, however, are a few teaspoonfuls of lemon juice should be rather aberrations of taste than perversions of hunger.

"The following is a special kind of pernot enough that the American people have which masks that of hunger and is its morlong led all nations in this broad field; the bid equivalent, ceases when food is taken. rate of increase expeeds that of all the It is very important to realize this fact, for

Two other kinds of hunger are described, increase from 1897 to 1899 was 41 per cent. The product is now at the rate of 18,280,000 tons a year—more than 50 per need of taking food generally produces secretion of the gastric juice, and with some persons the excess of sold in this fluid causes pain, which may be allayed by taking an alkali to neutralize it. The variety of hunger referred to above as " ago nizing hunger" is characterized by painful anxiety of mind. Those who suffer from it fear that some terrible accident is about to happen to them; they break out into perspiration, tremple and sometimes almost lose their reason. If food is taken, all these symptoms disappear. Says the writer:
"In reality, these persons are suffering

from fear of inanition, fear of hunger, in the same way that others suffer from fear of great spaces, of crowds, of public assem-

" Many of these victims take pressution to have food always within reach. During the day they have bread in their pookets; at night they keep food on a table near the bed. In this way, their minds being at ease, they can go out or sleep without fear, certain of finding nourishment promptly if attacked by hunger. If, on the contrary, they have no food at hand they are disquieted, our civil war, much of what happened and this disquietude brings on a crisis. Such persons are usually not great eaters; a very small amount of food suffices to satisfy

"The chemical condition of one person suffering from a malady of this sort was, as observed by M. Soupanet at the Andrai Hospital, about normal. In two other cases there was a slight excess of hydrochloric lectual flabbiness, unless it is often rein-forced by more substantial and thoughtful stood how such an excess, which often accompanies exaggerated or painful hunger, may become in predisposed persons the occasional causes of crises of 'anxious' in the excitements of a great city, because hunger. It is, however, not an indispensa-

"The different varieties of nervous fear, resident hies himself and family in the or 'phobias,' are met with in certain neuropathle persons; they are almost always webs from his fagged and over-tired brain. stigmata of hereditary degeneracy. Thus Association, and the facts of the case will be laid What the city man has done for him for a all persons who suffer from this malady are few weeks in midsummer, nature does for either nervous invalids, simple neurasthen- the local papers will support us, I think some the country resident if he improves his op- ics, hysterical patients or actual degenerates."-Translation made for The Liter

Boston Fruit Market.

coming forward. only a few very small loss being received. of the attractions of our city. No new apples have yet been received.

California navel oranges are still offering, though only a few. They are quoted at \$4 50 to \$6, as to quality and condition. California seedlings are in fair supply, and quoted at \$4 to \$4 50 for good to choice. Mediterranean Sweets and St. Michaels are in moderate supply, and quoted at \$4.50 to bought horses thinking that we would get the \$5 per box, half boxes \$2.50 to \$3. For the Speedway it is a sad disappointment. I have week the receipts of California oranges were 15,663 boxes; same week a year ago 2347. Lemons are firm, with the demand good. They are quoted at \$4 50 to \$6 per to the hilt until we get that speedway. Get it we box as to quality.

Pineapples are very abundant, and will continue so for some time to come. At the same time the demand is unusually good, notwithstanding strawberries are also abundant. The receipts of pineapples for the week were 136,510. They are selling at 5 to 13 cents for ordinary to good Cubans, The colts owned at Woodlake Farm are doing with fancy as high as 15 to 17 cents. Florides sell at 10 to 15 cents for good, with fancy large at 16 to 20 cents, and Cayennes as high as 25 to 50 cents each.

No changes are noted in bananas. They sell at \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bunch, as to size and quality. Figs are in good request at 8 to 16 cents, with fancy higher. Dates are quoted at 4 to 44 cents per pound.

California cherries are on the market and job at 75 cents to \$1 50 per box, as to quality and variety. California plums are also a hand and selling at \$1.50 to \$1.75. Apricote are here and selling at \$1.50 to \$1.80 per crate. California peaches are at hand thus early, and the price is at \$1.50 to \$1.60 per

B neberries are in the market from the South. They are small and shrivelled and bring only 7 to 12 cents. The arrival of strawberries have been more free, and they have sold at easy prices from the fact that the market has been over supplied. It is expected that the arrivals will be large this week. Reports say that the Massachusetts crop, when it comes, will not be a large one. nowever. They were sold yesterday at 5 to 7 cents for Jersey, Delawares 6 to 7 cents, Bultimores 6 to 7 cents. natives 8 to 10 cents. The crop has been rather late all the way from Florida up the coast, and continues to be so . For the week the receipts of strawberries were 53,540 crates; same week a year ego 41,685 crates.

Harmless Cure for Obesity.

In the Maryland Medical Journal, June 19, 1897, Cathell gives rules for the reduction of obesity which have been successful "Over-fainess" is commonly due, he

says, to one of the following causes: Congenitally small lungs with a defective expensing capacity, sating; excessively of all kinds; of food, want of lung-expanding exercise, using ale holic drinks to excess. Many of the drugs which have a known a

The contract with foreign loans is most tion, which impels us to take food. The fat-reducing power exert an ir jurious ac in efficient doses become dangerous to health. While the various obesity cures are so rigorous that few carry them out conscientiously, the treatment of the author is

The patient has only to drink after each meal a glass of the artificial Kissingen water, to be found at drug stores and soda ness, and the waters are then discontinued.

While taking the waters the person should designate the neck or the breast as the locality of the disagreecable feeling that is appeased by taking nourishment. keep a weekly record of his weight, always using the same scales, and wearing the appeased by taking nourishment. same clothing, and should also for his own satisfaction record his chest, waist and hip each water should be made smaller, and if the loss has not equaled two pounds a week added to each glass of the Kissingen water to increase its acidity, and a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia to the V chy manufactures create an Eldorado richer than the early navigators sought, and their growth expands with each new year. It is ontdoor exercise should be included in the day's programme.

The mode of action of these waters taken

Providence (R. I.) Horse Notes. History repeats itself in relation to our speedway, and, in fact, I begin to think that there is doo of some kind hanging over the speedway for last week the resolution which was intended to be introduced into the general assembly never reached that august body, for one William H. Baker, mayor of this domain, made himself popular with the friends of the speedway by refusing to sign the resolution asking for the appropriation. Now the horsemen are saying gentle things about the head of the executive It was an unexpected happening, for the mayor

said he would not veto the resolution if it passed both branches of the city government by a good majority. He did not have to veto the bill. All he had to do was to keep off, and the bill. All he had to do the general assembly sat but two days, and during that time the bill gathered dust on the mayor's desk. It specifically provided in the appropriation that it sh. uld be presented at the June session which while the act.

The pot vetoing the serious days, at least, before said Court, this ninth day of use, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

so, for the general opinion is that the method he took to stop the speedway is questionable, especially after he expressed himself as not opposed to the same. A ward in this city lost its appropriation for a park as it was tacked on to the speedway resolution. Now you can guess the people in that ward are somewhat warm. 1 do not think Baker wants to run again for a third term as mayor, as the straws show which way the wind blows. He has been elected by a Republican or rather the independent ticket, in which the speedway friends have played more or less important roles which will not be enacted again.

It all means that we cannot do anything

It all means that we cannot do anything towards a speedway this summer unless something turns up in the City; Hall, and I hear that something is in the wind. Unless a bill is passed through in the regular way for a speedway we will have to wait and try the resolution, act at the next meeting of the General Assembly in

able methods to eff set its end, which has been done on more than one coasion at City Hall.

Well, a meeting has been called of the Driving

before the members and some action taken. If good will come of the meeting. It will not do any harm, and may be the means of arousing

from out of to

of the attractions of our city.

The anti-speedwayite is, of course, happy, and raises his oil cry of "a speedway is for only a few." Where ignorance is bits 'tir folly to be wise, and there you are. It is all right to borrow half a million for public improvements of o more value to the public than the speedway, but a pality \$15,000 cannot be obtained. No wonder Providence is behind the times. I expect any day to see a revival of the styles and customs of 1776.

To several of the local members who recently bought horses tainking the second of the county of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said Court, a shew court to be held at Cambridge, in said Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said Court, a shew court to be held at Cambridge, in said Court, a shew court to be held at Cambridge, in said Court, a shew court to be held at Cambridge, in said Court, and the petitioner is hereby direct to be held at Cambridge, in said Court, and the petitioner is hereby direct to be held at Cambridge, in said Court, and in the providence is held at Cambridge, in said Court, and in the petitioner is hereby direct to be held at Cambridge, in said Court, and in the petitioner is hereby direct to be There are still a few Ben Davis, Spys and Russets offering at 34 to 35 per barrel for No. 1. with No. 2s about \$2.50 to \$3.50.

To several of the local members who recently eard more than one say that he would not have bought if he thought the speedway wa Faint heart never won a fight, and it is now war will, if it takes several slices out of the present

The work of preparing the grounds at Narra gansett Park track is progressing favorably.

wagons out on the roads. The parade accom-plished some good, for I have not seen a sulky on the avenue since. It is expected that the question of buttons and embership cards will be brought up at the meeting of the driving association this week

"STROLLER."

-Live plants are plants with their particles in motion building up the plant's structure. This motion is known as vital energy. Physical energy results in decomposition. The material out of which plant structure is formed is known as pro oplasm. The forms of flowers result from varying degrees and directions of vital energy .but what starts the motion in protoplasm directs the energy that a sittle cell may develop in one instance to an oak, or in another to a

bu tercup, has not been demonstrated.

—The German, cologist, Helpricht Schmidt of Jena, has figured out the various periods of llions of years, which convey no meaning to most minds, into parts corresponding to parts of a day. This gives him these results: The first age of the world, the archaic or eczole, occupied the same period toward the whole age of the world as do twelve hours, twenty-eight minutes and forty-eight seconds towards a day. The pale z de age was the equivalent of eight hours. nine minutes and thirty seconds. The mesor sic age equaled two nours, thirty-eight minutes and thirty-six seconds. The quarternary equaled accustomed to call the history of the world (the history of the last six 'hogsaud years) amounts

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEE 85.

PROBAGE COURT

persons interested in the estate To all persons interested in the estate of HAN-NAH K. LORI NG, of Sherborn, in said County.

WHERBAS, John M. Batcheider, conservator of the property of said Hannah K. Loring, has presented for allowance, the first and final account as conservator upon the estate of said Hannah K. Loring.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said County, on the third day of July, A. D. 1906, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to she weams, if any you have, why the same whould not be allowed.

And said conservator is or ered to serve big.

once in each week, for three successive week, in the Marsachusetts Ploughman, a new-paper put lished in Boston. the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of SAMAH B. DODGE, late of Cambridge in said County,

on their official bond.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said Count of Middlesex, on the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.
And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Massachusetts. January.

Of course everybody is mad and so me are swearing, but cooler counsels prevail and I hope will in the future. The Driving Association tried by honest and open handed methods to get the speedway, and did not descen 1 to questionable methods to effort its end, which has been done on more than one occasion at City Hall.

Well, a meeting has been called of the Driving.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

more interest in the speedway question.

Once before the same cold deal was rung in, and unless some trick is turned the grass and weeds will continue to grow on the uncompleted speedway at the park, and when we have friends them that it is one Hur ey of Melrose, in the County

S. H. FOLSOM, Register

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT. To the heirs at law, next of kin and all other per-sons interested in the estate of CHARLES E. FERNALD, late of Portsmouth, in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire.

WHEREAS, a petition has been pr The work of preparing the grounds at Narraganest Fark track is in good shape and the large number of steppers quartered there are stepping fast. Secretary Dester says that the track will be in the best of condition by the first of next month. The coits owned at Woodlake Farm are doing nicely.

Local horses will start at iMariboro this week, and if figure that some of the money will some to this city. Tobias Burke's Winola (2.15½) will start in the 2-12 pace on Wednesday. Clark reports the mare as stepping fast. Fred will sent Dan Q. (2.07½), also Belle Colley (2.09½), to break the track record.

Col. Isaac L. Goff expects to ship his string from Kirkwood, Del., to Detroit, next week. The reports from Ras Roker are tavorable.

Local stables reports a lively business. There is a decided revival in the horse business in this section, and it is impossible to engage a turnout for Sunday unless you book at least a week whead.

Since the parade I notice a few speeding wagons out on the roads. The parade accom-

Commonwealth of Massachusetts MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of ABSHE BARKER, la e of Arlington in said County, deceased, irtestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said for Court to grant a letter of admin istration on the estate of said deceased to Finnia B Junkins of Ar-lington, in the County of Middle sex without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the third day of July A. D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, it show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, pewspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charless J. MCINTIES.

First Judge of Said Court, this ninth day of June in the year one thousand nine hundred.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the sub-has been duly appointed execu-the will of MARIA C. DELANO late of the State of New Hampsh mont, in the State of New Hampshire ceased intestate, and has taken upon hi that trust by giving bond, as the law di All persons having demands upon the esta said deceased are hereby required to exhibi-same; and all persons indebted to said estat

said used and all persons independent to called upon to make payment to william B. DURANT Executor 19 Congress street, Boston,

Hay and Straw.

Flour and Grain.

3 50 \$\psi\$ bbl.

Corn.—Demand is quiet with market higher. No 2 yellow, spot. 48c.
Steamer yellow, new. 48c.
No. 3 yellow, new. 47% \$\frac{8}{48}\frac{4}{4}c.

Oats.—Quiet but steady.

Clipped, tancy, spot, 33\frac{3}{4}c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 31\frac{4}{4}c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 30\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{3}1c.

Heavier grades, spot, 31\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{4}c.

Clipped, to ship, white, 31\frac{3}{6}\frac{3}{4}c.

Milifeed.—The market is steady for all kinds

Milifeed.—The market is steady for all kinds. Middlings, sacked. \$16 00@18 00. Bran, spring, \$18 75. Bran, winter, \$16 50@16 75. Red Dog, \$18 25. Mixed feed, \$17 50@18 50. Cottonseed meal to ship, \$25 00@25 25.

Malt.-The market is steady with trade ruling

The Wool Market. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan 18@19 4-blood 4

NEW USE FOR DANDBLIONS -Q. E. R.,

State grades, 6-rowed, 57,860c. State, 2 rowed, 54,65c. Western grades, 54,856c.

Bye.-Quiet, 50@66c.

year, as to do so may weaken it.

COW PRAS AS GREEN MANURE.

A COMING INSECTICIDE.

BAISING CLOVER SEED.

ne choice.
clover mixed, \$\psi\$ ton....
swale, \$\psi\$ ton...
prime rye...
oat, per ton...
tangled rye...

MARKETS

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BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending June 20, 1900. Amount of Stock at Market,

Shotes and Fat Cattle. Sheep. Suckers Hogs Veals

Chis week, 2913 5726 160 22,784 2214 Cast week, 2426 4367 110 24,086 2161

Beef.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of nide, tallow and meat, extra, \$6@6.75; first quality, \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$6.00@5.25; hird quality, \$4.00@6.25; a few choice single pairs, \$7.26@7.50; some of the poorest, bulls \$60, \$3.00@5.75.

gon, so tomorrows.—Fair quality, \$20@ 38; extra, \$40@48; fancy milch cows, \$50@65; errow and dry, \$12@26.

Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers: year-last, \$10,220; two-year-olds, \$14,230; three-year-olds, \$22,240. pids, \$22@40.
Sheep.—Per pound, live weight, 2½@3c;extra, 326½c; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$2.50@6¼c; lambs, 4½@6%c.
Fat Hogs.—Per pound, 5½@5½c, live weight; shotes, wholesale, ...; retail, \$1.50@6.00; country dressed hogs, 6@6½c.

Feal Calves.—31/2 25 1/2 0 P B. Hides.—Brighton,6 1/4 27 1/4 0 P B; country lots, Uaif Sains.-65c@\$1.30. Dairy skins, 40@ Tallow. -Brighton, 425c P h; country lots,

282 4c. Pelts-65c@\$1.25. Lamb %kims-30@40c Shearlings-10@20c.

stertown 842 5718 9.510 1256 410 8 righton... 2071 8 13,274 958 120

Cattle. Sheep	Cattle. Sheep
Maine.	R I & Conn.
At Brighton.	At Strighton.
PA Berry 11	C E Osborn 15
	C E OSOUTH 10
	New York.
	At Srighton.
	J McFlynn 21
hompson &	**
Hanson 17	Massachusetts.
ID Holt & Son 23	At Watertown.
Harris & Fel-	J 8 Henry 19
lows 25 7	W A Bardwell 9 31
H M Lowe 8	O H Forbush 9
F W Wormwell 6	W F Dennen 2
of D Stockman 2	A L Dudley 3
8 Tracy 5	
G H Cobb 1	At Brighton
J M Philbrook 20	J 8 Henry 21
W A Gleason 9	R Connors 14
A W Stanley 5	Scattering 80
new tiampshire.	H A Gilmore 13
41 Brighton	E H Eames 4
A S Locke 10	D A Walker 10
ALNED H& Wool	B W Baggs 12
Co	J Byrnes 5
A FJones & Co)	E Slocum 7
Foss-Heath 20 25	2 5000000
E Sargent	Western
At Watertown.	At Brighton.
HA Wilcox 3 14	Morris Beef
T J Courser 1 1	Co. 1156
Breck &	Swift & Co 255
Wood 20	8 8 Learned 102
W # Wallace 32 5	
Vermont.	Haley 136
	W H Monroe 17
Prod Savage 4	
E I GAY 1268 A 1868 A.	AINE DA& Wool
H N Jenne 5 7	NEDMAW
N H Woodward 9 10	
AINED A& Wool	Co 17 4800
() a	At Watertown.
W A Ricker M G Flanders W A Faruham > 50 75	J A Hatha- way 639 750

Export Traffic.

B M Ricker

Horse Business.

Market during the week for horses has been fair for the season of the year. It is late for heavy draught, but the market is on for drive and express horses, with fair sales. At L. H. Brockway's sold 40 head, including a few heavy 1550g1600 his at 175g200. For drive and chunks, \$100g150. At Weich & Hai's sale stable sole near to 100 head, mostly for drive, at \$100g175. They have due 3 carloads of mixed quality. At A. W. Davis's Northampton street sale stable a fair sale for speed, coach, saddle and family horses, at \$100g600, as to quality. At Myer, Abrams & Co.'s International Horse Exchange had in 6 carloads A good sale, with prices a shade easier. Sales from \$100g160 At Moses Colman & Sons had their usual pony sale, with good attendance. Prices from \$50g170, General sales, \$60g175.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Union Fards, Watertown.

Tussday, June 19, 1900.

No cattle from Canada this week. The West was fairly well represented that cost fully ¼c higher than last week, and while export cattle cost higher here, they rule lower in England The home trade in beef cattle has not improved either in activity or price, as butchers are paying all they can afford at present rates. Western cost 5 g 5 ½c, 1. w. W. F. Wallace sold 3 beef cows, of 750 fbs, at \$3 g 3 1,0 l. w. T. J. Courser, 1 bull, of 1230 fbs, at 4c. O. H. Forbush 3 cattle, of 2700 fbs, at 3 ½c, 1 cow, of 960 fbs, at 2 ½ c. 1. A. Hathaway sold 10 steers, of 1550 fbs, at 5 ½c, 12, of 1525 fbs, at 5 ½c, 10, of 1500 fbs, at 5 ½c, 10, of 1475 fbs, at 5 ½c, 10, or 1450 fbs, at 5 ½c.

Milch Cows. Slim sales at \$20@48, choice at \$50@70. Fat Hogs.

Steady as sold last week.

Sheep Houses. Supply of Western larger than last week, and the bulk from that section that cost \$6.27 for spring lambs, \$6.26 80 p cwt. for sheared lambs and \$4.25 for sheep, as to quality. Upcountry lots were light in numbers and demand. W.F. Wallace sold 103 b sheep at 4c. H. A. Wilcox sold sheep at 4c, of 105 ibs.

Easier rates effected. None of the different to ver 5½c this week, showing a decline of ¼c ½c ½ h. H. A. Wilcox 14 calves, of 1940 fbs, at 5½c. H. N. Jenne sold 33 calves, of 125 hs, at 5½c; 40 of 130 hs at 5½c. W. F. Wallace sold 127 calves, of 16,880 hs, at 4@ 5½c. Veal Calves.

Live Poultry. Sold by the crate, for mixed lots, 94, 210c. Draves of Veal Unives.

Maine—P. A. Berry, 15; Libby Bros, 100; R. Freeman, 2; W. Whreler, 48; Thompson & Hason, 70; M. D. Holt & Son, 42; Harris & Fellow 125; H. M. Lowe. 80; F. W. Wormwell, 24; M. D. Stockman, 5; S. Tracy, 2; G. H. Cobb, 10; M. Philbrook, 102; W. A. Gleason, 25; A. Witanley, 2 Stanley, 9
New Hampshire—A. B. Locke, 5; Jones, Foss,
Heath and Sargent, 240; Breck & Wood, 35;
H. A. Wilcox, 16; T. J. Courser, 5; W F. Wal A. A. Wilcox, 16; F. J. Coulost.
Bace, 121.
Vermont-Fred Savage, 70; H. N. Jenne, 170;
N. H. Woodward, 81; G. H. Sprigg & Co. 190;
W. Ricker, M. G. Flanders, W. A. Farnham & Co. and B. M. Ricker, 2 0
Massachusetts - J. S. Heory, 133; W. A. Bard well, 8; R. Connors, 22; scattering, 150; B. A. Gilmore, 26; E. H. Eames, 5; D. A. Walker, 14; G. D. Lewis 3 D. Lewis 3 New York-J. McFiynn, 27.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday Stock at yards: 2071 cattle, 8 sheep, 13,274 hogs, 958 calves, 120 horses. From West, 1664 cattle, 13,100 hogs, 120 horses. Maine, 195 cattle, 7 sheep, 32 hogs, 648 calves. New Hampshire, 10 cattle, 45 calves. Massachusetts, 166 cattle, 1 sheep, 142 hogs, 283 calves. Connecticut, 15 cattle. New York, 21 cattle, 27 calves.

arrivals were, as might be said, without a blemin, mostly steers of about three years old, of 140 @1550 lbs, steers without horns and fat. Market was a nsidered firm in price. Western cost %c higher than last week. The disposals fair For beef sows prices are unchanged for corresponding quality. O H. Forbush sold 5 heef cows, of 1030@1300 lbs, at 31%3%4. STracy, 2 oxen, of 2890 lbs at 51/20 A. B. Locket 4 oxen, of 1050 lbs, at 50; 2 of 3500 lbs, at 41/20; 2 cows, of 1100 lbs, at 41/20. J. Byrnes sold 1100-lb cows at 41/20.

Milch Cows.

All grades on sale and New England well tepresented, and one carload from northern New York. Market for milkers not especially active and the better class did not appear to be plenty Various lots changed Lands on Tuesday to go into the country and to speculators on Wednesday sale. Cows rule steady in price. Thompson & Hanson sold 5 extra to choice cows at \$40@50. 8. Tracy.1 choice Guernsey at \$50. B. N. Baggs, 1 springer, \$35. P. A. Berry, 1 fancy cow, \$50 F. W. Wormwell, 6 milch cows, \$30@45. G. H. Cobb, 1 extra cow, \$40.

Veni Cnives.

A setback in prices from last week. None heard of as selling at over 5½c. Those who were determined on better prices had to hold them and take less. G. H. Cobb sold 15, of 110 lbs, at 5½c. F. W. Wormwell, 8 cows, 120 lbs, at 5c. McFlynn, 27 calves, 135 lbs, at 5½c. Thompson & Hanson, 65 calves, 135 lbs, at 5½c. W. A. Gleason sold at 5½c.

Late Arrivate and Sales.

store Pigs. Sales somewhat moderate. Small pigs, \$1 50 @2.50. Shotes, \$3.50@5.50.

Boston Produce Market.

Wholesale Prices

	Poultry.
	Fresh Killed.
31	Northern and Eastern— Spring ducks 12@15 Green Geese 20@ Chickens, common to good 10@13 Chickens, choice roasting 17@18 Chickens, spring broliers, \$\Pi\$ pair. 60@75 Fowls, cummon to good 12@ Fowls, common to good 10@11 Pigeons, tame \$\Pi\$ doz 100@1 2 Western frozen— Turkeys, choice hens. 9@12; Turkeys, toms 8 g Chickens, choice, large 12@12 Chickens, medium 10@21 Ducks 10@21
	Geese
	Live Poultry.
	Fowls 学 lb.

Butter. Note.—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only. Oreamery, eastraVt. & N. H. assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., large tubs.
Western, asst. spruce tubs.
Western, large ash tubs.
1 Creamery, northern firsts.
Creamery, western firsts.
Creamery, seestern eastern..... Creamery, eastern
Dairy, Vt. extra...
Dairy, N. Y. extra...
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts...
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds...
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. low grades...
West. imitation creamery, small tubs

Within the past week the English market for cattle has had a break of near '\$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \text{ if as supplies have come in more freely, and the demand less active. From latest cable cattle are quoted 1234 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1

	Potatoes	the vines off for fodder, and plowed under the roots and stubble, than when they have plowed
ed ad ag	Native, ₱ bu— 40@ Green Mountain	the whole erop under. It scarcely seems rea- sonable, and yet there may be abundant reason for it. But whether this is exact or not, the crop of cow peas and vines are estimated to be worth about \$20 per acre for fodder, and we should much prefer to feed it out and use the waste, the
r.	A apparents 19 doz 75@1 00	excrements of the cattle that eat, it to fertilize
6,	Marie war 20 doz hinches Dudou	the soil with. WINTER-KILLED CLOVER.
at	Cabbage, new, \$\psi\$ crate	Much clover gets winter killed because the
at		frost lifts it up when the ground freezes, and
	Lettuce, P box	when it thaws again the soil settles away from
		the roots and leaves them bare to be dried up by
	Parsley, \$\varphi\$ bu	the sun. A going over with a heavy roller would press these roots down into the soil and firm the
	Radishes, P box	soil up to them, so that they would take hold
		again and grow. The more porous the soil the
	Southern wax P basket 10021 20	greater the liability of frost throwing and killing
or		the roots of clover and grass. Even the trampling
bs		of cattle and sheep over a field may help to save

08 p- d.	Squash, new, ₱ bbt. 1 25 cg l bc Spinach, native, ₱ bu 5 a 10 Turnips, fat, ₱ hunered. 3 00 a 7 00 Turnips, yellow, ₱ bbl 2 25 cg 7 5 Tomatoes, hothouse, ₱ lb. 10 cg 12 ½ Southern ₱ carrier. 1 50 a 3 60
nt	Domestic Green Fruit.
4	Apples—
15 F.	Baldwin ₱ bbl No 1
	Nuts.
E.	Peanuts, Va., H. P. No. 1 7 B 4@41/4 Peanuts, Va. No. 2 7 B 31/4 @ Shellbarks 50/21 00
8;	Tallow.
8; 0; V.	Rough, P b
18,	Honey.

Peanuts, Va. No. 2 V lb
Tallow.
Rongh, F b
Honey.
York State— Clover, comb, fancy P B 14216 Clover, comb, fair to good P B 11213
Hides and Pelts.
 Steers and cows all weights 6½ @ 7½
Country Pelts, each
Peas.
Choice Canadian P bu

second grow and ripen seed. Some go so cents boiled.

far as to say that the seed from the first crop is not as good as that from the second crop or

The great

not enough to equal the discount the marketman will make on the price, but more than he should make. We would defy any man, epicure or expert, to tell whether he is eating ewe lamb, ram lamb or castrated lamb if it is killed before it is three months old, unless he guess by the lamb which has undergons the operation being a little tough in the meat owing to the check in its growth. Yet if it is to be rold in the market they will usually out the price enough to make the grower wish he had a smaller and poorer lamb that he could sell at a higher price. If the lamb is to be kept until a y-ar old that is another matter, for a wether lamb is one year old or older. LOCUST TREES.

Those who have not grown the locust tree may not realize that this tree has the power of enriching the ground on which it stands. We learned this many years ago, and thought then that it was from the blossom which fell from it but since we have grown older and read more, we have wondered if it might not be classed among the leguminous plants:like the bean and pea, which by nodules on the root can attract nitrogen from the atmosphere and store it up in the soil. Certainly the poi of the locust is not utilke the pod of the bean, and while one is a woody-plant or tree, and they other only an annual, they may have the same affinity for atmospheric ni rogen. The trees should be degrable to set in pastures or around the edges of them because of this reason, and they are also most Flour.—The market quoted higher.
Spring patents, \$4 30 4 75.
Spring, clear and straight, \$3 40 3 75.
Winter patents, \$4 30 4 60.
Winter, clear and straight, \$8 75 4 35.
Corn Meal.—The market is higher at 92 9 4 c 9 bag, and \$2 05 3 1 0 9 bbl; granulated, \$2 25 2 40 9 bbl; boiled, \$2 25 2 40. Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2 40@4 00 P bbl. Oat Meal.—Quoted steady, \$3 15@3 25 \$\psi\$ bbl for ground and rolled, and \$3 55@3 65 for cut.

Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 05@ 3 50 \$\psi\$ bbl. to set in pastures or around the edges of them because of this reason, and they are also most excellent trees for fencing purposes. A locust post large enough to saw in two is nearly all heart wood, and while we will not go so far as to say, as did one old man we heard of, that "a locust post would last through three eternities," we will assert that such a post as we have described above will last longer than one man is likely to live. And we can prove it by showing good posts set before we were born, and sound now.

THE CHMBUS REPORT.

If farmers would make a memorandum of the many questions asked them by the consus taker this year, and then begin to keep such an account as will enable them to answer such questions promptly and accurately when the next census is taken, the amount of information so obtained would be of greater value to them as individuals. would be of greater value to them as individuals than it would be to the United States. We have initie doubt but that the majority of reports made as to the amount of milk produced and butter made, eggs produced and many other usually "unconsidered trifles" that add to the income of the farmer will be as rank guesswork when obtained directly from the farmers as if the work was done at the cime in Washington. As regards some of the larger crops they may have better knowledge, but of these small items of the every-day work they are generally quable to make any approxi-Barley—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 50@76c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42@67c for No. 2 2-rowed State. Feed barley, 44@46c. they are generally quable to make any approxi-mate estimate. We think that what is called the "average yearly production" of the cow and hen is much below the true average, because of the many farmers who know nothing about it, as they have kept no account, but who confidently assert that the cow gave four or five quarts a day for about eight months, and the hens may have produced 50 eggs apiece in the year. By the way, the story they tell to the census taker is not always the same as they tell when they have a cow to sell, or the result would be no

NEW USE FOR DANDELIONS—C. E. B., Astor, Fis.: We are not sufficiently well posted in chemistry to solve the problem you give us, and make any money out of it, so we will publish your postal soitire, hoping that some Yankee or other man may see the way to make some money and divide with us: "The dandelion, which is grown extensively near Boston, contains caoutchouc, worth perhaps \$1 per pound. Some Yankee ought to be capable of inventing a process of extracting it at a profit." We have serious doubts about the milky juice of the dandelion being the same as the caoutchouc of the india-rubber plant, any more than is the "milk" of the milkweed plant, but if either of them are capable of being turned into india rubber. It is time that we knew it. There is a demand for some substitute for rubber, but we do not expect to find it in the well-known dandelion, milk weed or lettuce, all of which exude a milky | q aid upon being out. We would prefer to look for it in the latter, as we could grow more of it on an acre.

FUMIGATED FLANTS—Wallace, Brooklyn, N. Y.: We have an experience similar to yours with plants that were unintentionally fumigated.

Sime years ago we fumigated with burning sulphur a room which we had used for hatching chickens. As the walls were not very well built, enough of the gas e-capad to X'll annual plants. money and divide with us: "The dandellon, which is grown extensively near Boston, contains exoutchoue, worth perhaps \$1 per pound. Some Yankee ought to be capable of inventing a process of extracting it at a profit." We have serious doubts about the milky julce of the dandellon being the same as the caoutchoue of the india-rabber plant, any more than is the "milk" of the milkweed plant, but if either of them are capable of being turned into india rubber, it is time that we knew it. There is a demand for some substitute for rubber, but we do not expect to find it in the well-known dandellon, milk weed or lettuce, all of which exude a milky i quid upon being cut. We would prefer to look for it in the latter, as we could grow more of it on an acre.

Fundanted The Flexus — Wallace, Brooklyn, N.

Y.: We have an experience similar to yours with plants that were unintentionally funigated. Sime years ago we funigated with burning sulptur a room which we had used for hatching chickens. As the walls were not very well built, well-built was goned to this was only temporary, while to the others it only affected them a few feet away. Your application of four ounces of nirrate of soda to each plant should induce growth enough, but we would follow it with an equal amount of muriste of potash, not the only to stimulate wood growth but to make the wood hardy. This should insure your a healtby and vigorous vine this fall. THE VALUE OF A WIND MILL. costing 99 cents a day to run the engine. Hence, when applied to the corn mill the power of the windmill was worth 186199 cents, or \$134.64

but to make the wood hardy. This should in-sure you a healthy and vigorous vine this fail. and a ercp of fruit, and another season may show you a vine as healthy as if the fumigation had not reached it. Do not allow it to overbear this THIN SEEDING FOR GRAIN. writes that having been informed by one whom he knew to be a good farmer, that he planted wheat 16 inches between the rows and three inches apart in the rows, one grain in a place, and had harvested 84 bushels to the acre, he The Agricultural Rpitomist says some of the farmers in the South have succeeded in growing larger crops after cow peas when they have taken the vines off for fodder, and plowed under the planted as small plot to wheat on Sept. 32, 1888, on hard clay soil that was manured in the spring and planted to strawberries. The planting was six luches apart in the row between the strawberry rows. Two rows he planted one grain to the hill; que row two grains to the hill. He gave the wheat one cultivation on April 34. The average number of heads to the hill in the rows planted one grain to the hill was 18 large heads. The largest number of heads to a single grain was 30, which gave a yield of 2007 grains. excrements of the cattle that eat, it to fertilize The row with the two grains to the hill gave an average of 19 heads to the hill. The greatest yield was 36 heads to the hill, which gave a Much clover gets winter killed because the frost lifts it up when the ground freezes, and when it thaws again the soil settles away from the roots and leaves them bare to be dried up by the sun. A going over with a heavy roller would press these roots down into the soil and firm the soil up to them, so that they would take hold again and grow. The more porous the soil the yield of \$035 grains—03 less than the one grain bill. The yield was at the rate of 106 bushels to the acre, providing the planting was 18 by six inches. I planted a small plot to oats on the same kind of soil on April 24, planting six inches apart, one grain to the bill, and cultivated four times. The yield was at the rate of 175 bushels to the acre, providing again and grow. The more product he soit the greater the liability of frost throwing and killing the roots of clover and grass. Even the trampling of cattle and sheep over a field may help to save the roots of the clover, though we prefer the roller, as it can be made to reach every part of the field. the planting was done 12 by six inches. He has raised as many as 45 large heads from a single grain, when planted six by six inches apart, one grain in a hill, and in 1897 he had two hills of rye, one of which yielded 126 heads and the other 137 heads, each grown from a single grain. The plants have more room for their roots and Professor L. H. Balley says: Arsenite of line has the threefold advantage of being cheap, the amount of arsenic is under perfect control and it does not burn the foliage. It is made by bollare abundantly and constantly fed at such dis-tances, while in close seeding they have periods

Boston Fish Market.

of starvation.

it does not burn the foliage. It is made by boiling together for 45 minutes one pound white arseale, two pounds fresh lime, one gallon water. This may be kept in a tight vessel and used as desired. Thoroughly stir the material before using. For most insects one quart of the above per barrel will be sufficient. Arseatte of lime is insoluble in water and will not in ture the foliage of any orchard fruit at this strength. This insecticide is growing in popularity. Some green dyestoff should be mixed with it to prevent the ever present danger of mistaking it for some other material. The supply of fresh fish icontinues to be POSE COMB W. and B. Legherne, S. L. Wyan-thered and the market is quiet, with cod at the market is quiet, with cod at liberal, and the market is quiet, with cod at 2 to 2½ cents for market, 3 to 3½ cents for large and 4½ to 5 cents for steak. Haddock 2 to 2} cents for shore, hake 2} to 3 cents, 2 to 21 cents for shore, make 21 to 2 and small hake, with pollock, at 11 to 2 and small hake, with pollock, at 11 to 2 cents, and cusk at 2 to 21 cents. Turbot are 7 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and weak 3 to 4 cents. 3 to 4 cents, and scup, butter fish and week fish 5 to 6 cents, with bluefish at 6 to 7 cents. Halibut 8 to 10 cents for gray and 11 to 12 cents for white. Shad 11 To grow good clover seed it should not be left until all the seed has ripened before cutting, as thus much of the best seed, that from the earlito 12 cents for buck and 17 to 18 cents for roe. Eastern salmon, 17 to 18 cents. est and largest blossoms, will rattle out and be lost. Much of that which seems to be only par-Fresh mackerel, 5 to 6 cents each for medium and 7 to 8 cents for large. Swordtially ripened will germinate quite as well and bring as vigorous plants as the ripest seed. Handle and cure the clover just as if it was to be fish are in, but searce, and bring 18 to 20 sents a pound. Oysters dull at \$1 a gallon sents a pound. Oysters dull at \$1 a gallon SPEOWL, Gr Montville, Me. made into hay excepting cutting it later, and the straw will be a good bay after it is threshed, for Norfolk standard, \$1.25 for Providence River; Stamfords, fresh opened selects at River; Stamfords, fresh opened selects at \$1.25 a gallon; in shell, \$1.75 a bushel or \$5 not quite as good as the early cut hay, but quite as good as any late-cut hay for horses or cattle. It is thought the best method of growing clover seed, to cut the first crop of clover for hay, as early as it is fit, and let the scarce again at 14 cents a pound alive or 16 Farm, Box 103, Marilia, N. v.

| Company | Company

Buil dropped March 19, 1900.—
Solid color, black points.
Pedro Signal Landseer, sire of 1 in 14 in. list. Dam, Sophie 7 in of 1-12 in 14 in. list. Dam, Sophie 7

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } as, LUCAS COUNTY. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the Senior parties of the firm of F. J. Chenney & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said fire, will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every ease of CATAREH that sannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATAREH CURE.

BWARE TO HALL'S CATARRE TOWNEY.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEARON.

SEAL

SEAL

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Ours is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimoulals, free.

F. J. OHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best,

Your best friend can give you no better a vice than this: "For impure blood, bad stomach an weak nerves, take Hood's Sarsaparilla."

DONE IN A JIPPY.

A Wenrisome Task Selved. In choosing a place at which to spend one's vacation, northern New England holds out a greater variety of environments than any other section of the country. Within its territory the vacation seeker flads mountain resorts, the comforts of which are all that could be desired, while the seasone of New England is famous for its bealthfulness and its lakes are scenic gent, the

healthfulness and its lakes are scenic gems, the like of which is seldom found.

To reach these pleasure and recreation regions is not difficult, for the train service which the Boston & Maine Railroad places at the disposal of the tourist is frequent, fast and at our

Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass., entitled "Amorg the Mountsin," "All Along Shore" and "Lakes and Streams," which are sent to any address upon receipt of two cents to stamps it each book, together with a "Summer Tour Book" (which is sent free) which tells the boys and wheres of vacationing. Send for them, they are just what you want.

Son, Mass.

VEGA, jet black trotting stallion, 2.10 1-3.

RODNEY B, pacer, bay with black points 2.17 3-4.

JET, a valuable black mare GREENIE bay horse with black points. PETER BOWE, bay horse.

DEWEY and IERRY, two heavy single.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD.

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, in cluding name, address or mitials. No Display. bobs

Fouts, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted.
There is a charge of one cent per word only, in cluding name, address or initials. No Display.

Const to accompany the order.

COTOH Collies, all ages. Begistered, train d breeding stack. Testimonials. Five to fig y dollars. If you mean business, we can "fix you out." MAPLEMONT STOCK FARM, Albany Vt.

BERKSHIRE Pigs for sale, Longfellow strain.

Pire: premium at Nashua Fair Association. LAWNDALE FARM, Tyngsboro, Mass.

BES for sale. Two full colonies of Italian Bees in first-class condition in L. Hives, and one new colony just out. Price, \$6, including section holders and sections. O. H. PERRY, West Somerville, Mass.

DUFF WYANDOTTES, Buff Rocks (Boston and New York winners). Perfection arrain only. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. (Circulars.)

COUNTRY Seat desirable for a gentleman within one hour's ride from Roston. High and, healthy town. special attractions. R. BAYMOND, Box 3254, Boston.

CHOICE Jersey Wakefield cabbage plants, wintered in cold frames; none but good, at-ony plants will be sent or 5. Price, \$4 per thousand. ALBERT S. WALKEB, South Portsmouth, R. I.

CATS, all about them. Send for illustrated circular. WALNUT RIDGE FARMS, BOX 2028 Boston.

HINE Golden and Sliver Wyandotte stock and eggs. Broader over 15 years. F. S. TENNEY, Box M. Peterboro, N. H.

RARM FENCE 18 to 24 cents per rod.

Built without machine. First inquiry,
where not introduced, gets special terms and
agency. BUCHANAN FENCE CO., Box 14.
Smithville, O.

MILLBEOOK FARM, West Warren, Mass Seed potatoes, \$2.00 to \$3.25 barrel Ulroulars.

STRAWBERRY plants a specialty. Catalogue free. HITOHOOOK'S NURBERY, Spring-bold, Mass.

WANTED—Thoroughbred here, any breed, is good laying condition. Will exchange some breeding Ansora cats from Wainut Bidge Farm strock worth \$25 each. Address HENS, Box 2028, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A young Shropshire ram, two to three months. Will exchange one extra flue Angara cat worth \$25; male; bargain. Ad-dress ROBERTS, Box 2023, Boston, Mass.

WANTED-To rent, a small farm in Vermont where can get work by day or month thoroughly understand farm work. MARTIN. 139 Warren street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

WANTED-Farm, stock, tools, on shares near good market; with some one who wants reliable party; take full care. E. NORTH, Leominster, Mass.

WANTED-To purchase pair white Augora cats. BOX 2023, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A position in a first-class cream ery as superintendent or butter maker; have had ten years' experience; can give good references. Address C., P. O. Box 142, Farmington. Ot.

POR SALE—My Herd of A. J. O. O. Jerseys, 21 head 418 (semanes) pure St. Lamberts, and deep in St. Lambert blood. First draft for \$800 takes them. S. O. GRAFF, Cadis, O.

E GGS, Eggs, Eggs, S2 per 18. White Wyandottes
Li that are white, yellow legs; also blocky birds
mated with a Hawkins cock bird that is first class,
Incubator eggs Sper 100; stock for sale. STEVENS
& CO., Wilson, N. Y.

CABDENEB and florist. Open for engagement on private place. Life experience in all branches. clate wares, etc. Good reference. JAMES E. MARSH, E. L. I., N. Y.

SADDLE WANTED-An officer's said e (Whitman tree) and bridle. Write R. J. C., Box 2804, New pork City.

Moseley's All the Gream in 60 minutes. Cream:: Separator Agents Wanted, Mention this paper

\$7.00 to \$15.00.

MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., Clinton, Iowa.



Hewton's COWTIE
Improved COWTIE
Holds them firmly, draws
them forward when lying
down, pushes back when
standing, gives freedom
of head, keeps them clean
E. O. NEWTON CO.
Batavia, Ill. Catalogue Free

HORSE MANURE.

The proprietor of a stable in Roxbury, Mass., on a good street, sasy of access, has 10 cords horse manure which he wishes carted away at once. Most of it has been piled outside the stable, but a few cords need to be pitched out of the basement by the purchaser. All from grain-fed horses. Any reader of this pa er may have this manure free of cost except the handling. First come, first served. For further particulars, write to

Will be sold at Public Auction, on venient hours.

If you desire to learn of New England, the most effectual and interesting literature obtair able is the trio of publications issued by the General Passenger Department of the Boston & Son, Mass.

Maine Ballroad Roston Mass. entitled "Amorg

peints 2.17 3-4.

JET, a valuable black mare

GREENIE bay horse with black points.

PETER BOWE, bay horse.

DEWEY and JERRY, two heavy single

truck horses
Three choice Jersey cows; one heifer of nine months. Two double carriages, one with sleigh

bobs

ness.
Four single truck harnesses. A large amount of blankets and other

herse clothing.
The sale will take place at the stables of the late Theodere Reyno'ds, in Mon-Terms, cash at the time of sale.

EDWARD F. MORRIS, Executor.

The Vermont Live Stock Co.

In this year 1900, to carry out the purpose for which it was formed, and in response to the demands of Vermont breeders, has decided to again offer the services of VERMONT HOWARD 10714

In the section in which they are best appreciated. In the section in which they are best appreciated. He will, therefore, stand until further notice at \$10 for the season, with usual return privileges, at the stable of A. A. Beed, Williamstown, Vt. It will be remembered that this horse was streed by Constellation; dam, Nanny Marders, by Clark Chief. The breeding speaks for itself, and although his opportunities have been limited, never having been bred to a mare that was worth \$100, the horse has shown himself capable of transmitting his admirable qualities, as from his loins have sprung 15 colts that have been sold by the Vermont Live Stock Company for \$4255, an average of \$255. They make the very best of carriage horses, a class now in greatest demand, and which commands the highest prices in the market.

The Vermont Live Stock Company nakes a specialty of breeding and selecting pairs of carriage horses, and also breeds thoroughbred Atwood Merino sheep.

THOMAS SANDERS, President.

\$6000 IN PURSES FIRST SUMMER MEETING

Granite State Park Asso'n, DOVER, N. H.

JULY 10, 11, 12, 13, 1900. Entries close June 28. No conditional entries.

First Day, Tuesday, July 10 . . Purse \$500 2.17 Trot 2.11 Pace 66 . . Second Day, Wednesday, July 11

2.17 Pace . . Purse \$500 2.14 Trot . . 66 2.14 Pace . . Third Day, Thursday, July 12

WANTED—To bire, farm stocked, or price; experienced; married American. Fisk. Fourth Day, Friday, July 13

> 500 CONDITIONS-Mile heats, best three in five. National Trotting Association rules to govern, except use of hoppies allowed, and five

> Right reserved to change order of any day's programme, also right to reject any entry.
>
> Entrance fee 10 per cent Purses divided 50,
> 25, 15 and 10 per cent. No horse awarded but

to enter and three to start.

More than one horse may be named in a class, but entrance will be collected from every class in which a horse is named. Entries should be addressed to PRANK A. CHRISTIE,

Secretary and Treasurer, Granite State Park Ass'n., Doyer, N. H. WANTED by competent married man, age 36, a pisce as working foraman farmer. Wife g od butter maker: two children. First-class references. Address J. S., scarborough, N. Y. ...RACES...

\$350 IN PURSES \$350 JULY 4, 1900. At 1 o'clock P M.

Pay \$18 a Week and expenses to introduce our Poulity Compound. Send stamp Javelle Mig. Co., Dept. 113, Parsons, Kanasa A S. Oludi OLLIES. Breed for Outlers, and beauty. 1 w. on this old, 35 Sable, and 10 per cent. 15 It to eleck, P. M.

W. L. Taff, Secretary.

OUR HOMES

Radiant Days.

After the manifold duties and alluremen of winter life in the city, comes a period when the urban dweller experiences what the patent medicine advertisers somet designate as a " tired feeling." It attacks indiscriminately the home maker, the society woman, the man or woman of business or professional life,—all sneeumb to its power, and life seems to pall for a time, and the familiar surroundings grow dis-

As summer approaches, this feeling is intensified, and a longing seizes one to leave behind the familiar things, and go-anywhere. Change of some sort is the one thing most desired. This with the majority is impossible. A few, most fortunately placed, may close the city home, and leaving it to stand in sombre loneliness through the summer months, betake themselves to other scenes, where nature is the fairest, or wherever their tastes or inclinations may lead. The masses must remain at their posts, as the world's activities do not lag perceptibly even when the mercury

The average individual accepts the situstion, fancies he is but the victim of some physical derangement, takes a tonic, and struggles on, hoping for the time when the sool days and the winter activities will come again. It is a mistake not to heed the unmistakable call which nature makes at this time. Relaxation is the keynote, and a beautiful world outside beekons one to go out and find refreshment and enjoyment in a contemplation of the wonderful freshness on every hand.

Of all fair Junes, there have been nonfairer than that now with us. The cold, moist days of May were productive of a perfection of verdure, of grass and foliage and flower, almost exceptional, and the length of days makes it possible for all to find at least an hour to drink in the lavishness of beauty. The housewife may so plan her duties that the afternoon hours may be left for a ride into the suburbs, which are inexhaustible in their present attractiveness and the morning and early evening hours offer bits of delight for those restrained by the demands of business.

Our own city is especially favored. For those who cannot go outside of it, there is in the very centre of activity a breathing space, which at the present time well repays a visit, and a half-hour spent there is an adequate preparation for a day's labor or a source of restfulness when the toil is completed. Our Common and Public Garden at this time would well repay one for a long journey to visit them, and a walk down Beacon street, when the long light of the late afternoon sheds its slanting rays from the west, is inspiring and uplifting, because of the vision of beauty which meets one' eyes. Then a saunter through the Garden and across the Common, and care and

fatigue slip away as if by a magic touch. Especially should the home maker take advantage of these days of charm, and the hour at which the schools close is not too late for the little ones to be included in the ride or walk. By and by the freshness will wane. We must absorb it while it is here and thus be able to carry it in our hearts when the days are less radiant.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

The Workbox.

CROCHETED GOLF VEST.

A crochet hook of bone, size No. 3. Use two skeins Fleisher's dark-red knitting worsted for vest. One skein for border and pockets. One skein of navy-blue filoselle for pattern.

Chain 44 stitches, this is erocheted in plain afghan stitch, by taking a loop through each stitch you wish to take up, and keep all on needle till working back the chain is drawn through 2 stitches at once, and then 2 more, etc.

1st row—Take 4 stitches fr back (w. b.) afghan stitch.

2d row-Take up 4 stitches from last row and 4 more from chain (w. b.).

3d row-Take up all on last row and more besides (w. b.).

4th row-Widen one stitch in the commencement of row by taking 2 stitches in first stitch of preceding row, and work as before, taking up 3 more than last row (w. b.).

5th row-Take up the last row and 3 more Continue to work in this way, taking up 3 more stitches at each row. Increase at the beginning of the 8th and 15th rows. When all stitches are raised, work 2 whole rows In the next row, which will be about the 16th, decrease at the end by drawing the yarn through 3 loops instead of 2, work 9

26th row-Take up 13 loops, work a single crochet on each of the next 18 stitche Take up the rest of the row, w. b. to the single crochet. Make a chain of 17 stitches, w. b. the rest. This forms the opening for

27th row-Increase 13, take up 13 loops and the stitches from chain, and increase before the last stitch (w. b). 28th and succeeding 3 rows-Crochet

plain afghan stitch. 32d row-Increase 1 at the end, 5 rows

44th row-Increase at end, 6 rows plain. 51st row-Increase at end, 5 rows plain. 57th row-Increase at end, 5 rows plain,

this makes it to the armhole 63d row-Loose 5 stitches at the end. 64th row- lake up the second and third loop together, decrease, also the 2 last loops

decrease at each end of the next 5 rows. 70th row-Crochet plain. 71st row-Decrease in commencing, 6 rows

78th row-Decrease in commencing, 3 rows

plain. The Neck: 821 row-Decrease by working first 2 stitches together. Increase 1 at each end. Six rows, decreasing each row in commencing.

a 89th row-Decrease at the beginning, in crease at end, 1 row plain. 95th row-Like 93d row, 1 row plain. Repeat these 2 rows 4 times. Keep the side

by neck plain, leave the last 6. Continue the rows, leaving four more unraised each row, until there are only four stitches left, work these. Work the opposite front, the reverse of this. The border

Crochet 1 row dark blue, 1 red, 2 blue, 1 red, 2 more blue, at spaces of two inches apart, on the centre row of border, skip the stitches, or rather make chain instead of

The Pocket: The pocket is worked same The Pocket: The pocket is worked same as border. The rest should be made up by a tailor to give the finish, and to fit person for whom it is made. This is a medium size. After it is all crocheted, run diag-



SKETCHES OF OLD BOSTON, VIEW NO 5. Old Bromfield House, Bromfield Street, in 18 4

w. b. (this always means work back). Onally under the upper loop of stitches a unity boling water and cook about the minutes. silk thread of bine aver the red ground. EVA M. NILES.

How to Cure a Cold.

First stop eating. The system is overloaded with impurities and they must be eliminated. Fast until these poisons can be disposed of in a natural manner. Take breaths, exercise every muscle of the body that the circulation may be quickened and every part of the body thoroughly cleaned by this accelerated circulation. Bathe at least once a day, rubbing the surface of the body briskly all over for five or ten minutes. After missing from two to three meals if a ravenous appetite is acquired it is, of course, desirable to indulge this appetite, but in moderation. Under no circumstances should the stomach be gorged, and those foods which are unwholesome, or but moderately nutritious, should be avoided .-

Domestic Hints. VEAL GALANTINE.

Trim all the fat from a large thin yeal steak.

Make a forcement of a cup of mineed ham, a half-cup of bread crumbs, a dozen stoned and minoed olives, sait and pepper to taste. Moister this mixture with enough milk to make it linto thick paste. Lay the veal steak upon a pastryboard, spread it with the forcement, roll it upon liself, and sew this roll up tightly in a piece of muslin. Put into a pot with enough seasoned yeal stock to cover it, and simmer for at least three hours. Let the meat get cold in the liquor, then remove the cloth and set under a heavy weight in a cold place, until wanted. This galan tine is very nice served with a jelly made by adding an ounce of gelatine to a pint of skimmed,

leared and seasoned yeal stock. Pour into

INDIVIDUAL STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKES. berries, add three-quarters of a cup of sugar and set aside about an hour. Bift together two sups cup of butter and add gradually about three fourths of a cup of milk, mixing with a knife to form rather a soft dough. Toss on a wellfloured board, pat and roll out to about a third of stitches, or rather make chain instead of taking them into the lower row for three stitches to make buttonhole. This is only on the left-hand side. In turning the corner, lightly with the remaining pieces. Bake in a large by three stitches into one to allow for the turn.

The Pocket: The pocket is worked same

stirring constantly. Take from the fire and add but, er and vanilla. Serve bot.

WINE JELLY.

Wine jelly is not only a nice dessert, but is one of the best things for a convalescent or an invalid. To make it take one half cupful of cold water, one pint of boiling water, the juice of one lemon, one cupful of sigar and one cupful of sherry wine or of Bicliy Madelra. long walks, drawing in many deep, full Soak the gelatine in cold water until it is soft. Add the boiling water, stir until the gelatine is dissolved, then add the sugar, lemon juice and wine. Stir well and strain through a fine napkin into a shallow dish. Keep on the ice until hard. When ready to serve out in cakes or diamonds or break it up lightly with a fork. If you wish to serve it in a moulded form use only two-thirds of a pint of boiling water. Very pretty effects can be obtained by lining the mould with orange quarters alternating with thin slices of candled citron, but great care must be taken when pouring the mixture into the mould not to displace the fruit.

GREATINE CREAMS. Geiatine creams are delicious, and one of the best liked is the Spanish cream. It is made as follows: One-fourth of a boxful of gelatine, one fourth of a cupful of cold water, three-fourths of country of the control of the cupful of the cupful of the cup of the cupful supful of boiling water, three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half saltspoonful of sal one pint of milk and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Boak the gelatine in the cold water until soft, then dissolve it in boiling water. Make a custard with the yolks of the eggs beaten and mixed with the sugar and sait. Have the milk heating in the double boiler, pour it slowly over the beaten eggs and sugar, stir well to-gether, then return to the double boller and cook until it thickens. Then add the strained gelatine water, the vanilia, and the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Mix well and turn into moulds wet with cold water. Place in ite water and when hard and ready to serve turn out into a dish.

LOBSTER CUTLETS.

Chop one pint of lobster meat very fine, season with one-half teaspoon of sait, a shake of pap-Hull, wash and drain about three pints of content of content on the content of content on the content of the content on the co flour, four level teaspoons baking powder and a like a cutlet, dip in fine, dry bread erumbs, fourth of a cup of sugar. With the tips of the beaten egg and crumbs, and fry one minute in fingers work into these ingredients a third of a smoking-hot fat. Insert a claw in the bone end ANGEL CARR.

Beat one cup of whites of egg, adding after a little one level teaspoon of cream of tartar and one-half teaspoon of almond extract; when stiff and dry, sift and beat in gradually one and one-half cups fine granulated sugar, and then fold in lightly one heaped cup pastry flour measured after one sitting, and then sifted four times. Turn into an ungreased angel-cake pan, and bake in a moderate oven about one hour. Over the pan the first half hour, that it may rise well the pan the first half hour, that it may rise well before browning. When sure it is done, turn the pan bottom upward, resting on the centre tube

Hints to Houseksepers.

Oroutons and sippets to serve with broth ar dainty and appetizing. To make croutons for the sick, butter a slice of bread, cut it into dice and brown in the oven, drying them first. Sippets are evenly cut oblongs toasted.

If a postage stamp will not stick, draw it across the mucilage on the envelope until enough of the substance has been transferred to mak

Toast should be out one-third of an inch thick, It may be served as water, milk or cream toest. A posched egg may be served on any of these. To make French toast plunge a silee of bread into milk and then into an egg, the white and yolk of which have been beaten together thoroughly and seasoned with sait. Fry a golden brown in butter.

Ham has a much better flavor if it is boiled for one hour and then baked two hours, with brown sugar sprinkled over it for the last fifteen

Hollowed-out apples or beets make artistic and pretty cups to hold salad. Ammonia will often restore colors that have

been removed by acid. Marks that have been made on paint with matches can be removed by rubbing first with a slice of lemon, then with whiting, and washing with soap and water.

Table salt and a wet cloth will remove egg

To make English muffins, stir into three cups of warm (not hot) milk a half teaspoonful of sait, one and a haif teaspoonfule of granulated sugar, and two tablespoonfule of melted butter, says a correspondent in Harper's Bazar. In this warm mixture dissolve half a yeast cake. Last of all, stir in a quart of flour, then add as much more flour as is needed to make a very soft dough. Beat hard for five minutes and set in a warm place to rise. At the end of six hours turn the dough upon a floured pastry board and with a sharp knife out off pieces about half as large as the ordinary Regish muffn. With floured hands form the pieces of dough quickly and lightly into round muffins, patting them into the proper shape. Lay these gently upon a heated scapstone griddle, and let them bake slowly until double their original size. When browned on one side, turn and bake upon the other. They will take about twenty-five minutes to bake.

People who suffer from perspiring feet will find benefit by bathing them frequently with warm (not hot) water, to which a little ammonia has been added. After drying, the feet should be dusted over with borsele powder. Bathing in alum water will afford relief to burning and tender feet.

Never use hard water for washing; if you cannot procure naturally soft water, soften the water by the addition of a few drops of ammonia or a little borax.

Batin should always be sponged with, and not across, the grain. Satin of delicate colors or white satin may be successfully cleaned by the simple application of a weak solution of borax.

The should always be sponged with, and not the old traditions of Boston.

It is not the intention of the writer to GLOSSERINE. For sale by all mention or even notice all the noted taverns.

Dry bread crumbs are sometimes st finient to brighten satin that has begun to show the signs

The Oldest Tavern in Boston.

BY EDWARD HENEY MORSE. Prior to March 4, 1634, when the first tavern was opened in the town of Boston, every house was a house of entertainment, as well as a shop or store for merchandise. dried slowly, browned quickly and served hot. The first tavern was kept by Samuel Cole, and as others were opened, they were afterward spoken of as taverns, inns or ordinaries.

The first shop for the sale of merchandise the town was opened at the same time as the tavern, by John Coggan, on what is now the north corner of Washington and State streets. It was a long time before the stores became generally separated from houses of residence. Cole's Inn stood on Merchant's Row between State street and Fancuil Hall, and was patronized by the Indian as well as the white man, for we read that in 1636, only two years after it was built, the powerful chief of the Narragansetts, Miantonomo, and twenty of his braves, among them the sons of Canonicus, held there a powwow with Gov. Harry Vane. The year following Lord Ley, the Earl of Marlborough, stopped there in preference to the governor's mansion, owing doubtless to the tertainment provided by landlord Cole. Cole's Inn was burned in 1637, and a new building was erected, and at one time the name was changed to Brazier's Inn. Landlord Cole was popular among his townspeople as a comfit maker, was chosen a selectman, and was one of the charter members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. On the election of Gov. John Hancock in 1780 his name was given to the house, and this name it has retained to the present day. The old sign, with the portrait of the governor thereon which hung for many years at the door, fel from its fastenings, and in falling resulted in causing the death of a man, is now preserved in good condition in Lexington.

The Hancock Inn was a noted place of meeting for the patriots previous to and following the Declaration of Independence. Washington, Latayette, Franklin, Louis Philippe and Talleyrand, who afterward became prime minister of France, have been sheltered there. Today many interesting anecdotes and incidents connected with its rooms are told to theirising generation, who are becoming more and more interested in

of bigone days, but those who can remainber as far back as 1840 and '42 can possibly call to mind the Albion House, on Tremont street, that stood near the corner of Beacon street, where the establishment of Houghton & Doughton is located. The Albion was kept at that time by Jabez W. Barton; the American House on Hanover street by Lewis Rice. The Old Bite Taverd, Faneuil Hall square, the Eastern Stage House on Ann street, where all the stages from Maine put up. Lamb Tavern.kept by A. W. Rockwood, and what is now the popular Adams House; Mariboro Hotel on Washington street, when N. Rogers was the proprietor. At about the same time Waite kept the Old Prince House, set in back from Washington street. The Bromfield House, Salden F. Crockett, on Bromfield street.

The City Tavern was an old-fashioned house and kept by Lucius Doolittie. The Stackpole House, on the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets, kept by James W. Ryan. The Tremont House was standing where the Tremont building and store of S. S. Pierce, corner of Beacon atreet, are now. It was about that time, January, '42, that Charles Dickens was a guest there, and wrote his praises of its superior qualifications as a public house.

The ancient thoroughfare on which the Bromfield House, illustrated in today's issue, was situated, was known in the old annals of Boston as Rawson's lane, then Bromfield lane, 1796, and finally Bromfield street, being named after Edward Bromfield, an old English merchant of high character, whose mansion stood on the street, but in its day surrounded by fields and groves. The Bromfield House was for many years known as the Indian Queen. On account of its central location and its superior cuisine it was a favorite resort not only for travelers, but for a large class of Boston patrons, mostly first-class business men, who could appreciate home comfort. It was kept by Preston Shepard in good style, also by Seldon Frank Crockett in 1840, who came from Meredish, N. H. It became one of the most comfortable and homelike of modern hotels, and the dinner patrons included many influential citizens of Boston. It was the resort of many Democratic politicians. noluding such prominent names as Isaac Hill, Caleb Cushing, Judge Levi Woodbury, Charles L. Woodbury, George S. Boutwell, Benjamin F. Butler, Paul R. George, N. P. Banks, Frank Pierce and others. Gardner Colby and Marshall P. Wilder were among its patrons. Many distinguished men of today who were youths then remember its hospitality, and in seeing the stages drive up to the hotel, and of the stables through the arch leading to the rear. A feature of the hotel was Col. Isaac O. Barnes, noted for his wit and practical jokes.

The steady march of improvements which are even now removing the old Music Hall and the former Public Library buildings, which in their day were considered ample in proportions and stability to meet the requirement of the public for many years, has swept away many of the old-time hostelries and their places are filled with buildings of advanced progress representing the improved ideas of today. In the forties many of the hotels or taverns had stables connected therewith, and thus furnished entertainment for man and beast. If the guest were ill he was considered more in the nature of a member of the family and care and attention bestowed upon him.

Redway's Ready Relief cures and prevents Coughe, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rhea matism, Neuralgie, Headache, Toothache,

Asthma, Difficult Breathing. Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprain, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the first and the only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels or other glands or organs, by one application,



A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Ner vousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will care Fever and Ague and all other malarious. bilious and other fevers, aided by RAD WAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RAD-WAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by Drug-RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York

WHEN IN BOSTON, STOPAL IN MERICAN Hanover St., near Scollay Sq. Steamers, business and amusement centres. LARGEST ROOMS in the city for the price (\$1.00 per day and upward). Steam heat and electric light in every room in the house, \$50,000, has just been spent on the house, giving pairons every modern improvement and senventones at moderate prices. EUROPEAN PLAN. The special break fasts at 40 cents and table d'hote dinner at s



NOBBY TURNOUTS

Require everything to be in keeping. A stylish carriage, a showy harness and a pair of thoroughbreds is not all that is necessary. A horse to be active, stylish and serviceable must be well. You feed properly, that is not all. You should feed also his skin; allow the hair to grow beautifully by using GLOSSERINE. . For sale by all dealers.

POETRY.

(Or'ginal). MY DERAM. In my dresm an angel sang. One sweet trait from whence joy sprang, Choose the blessing it shall be.

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Are

Then I theeght of complex life, How youth's calm had gone from me, Of the falsity and strife. And I chose simplicity. A. B. LOCKE

WAKING AT NIGHT. When I wake up alone at night I feel as it I had no eyes; I stare and stare with all my might, But only blackness round me lie

I listen for the faintest sound, And though I strain with either ear. The dark is silent all around-It's just as if I could not hear.

But if I lie with limbs held fast, A sort of sound comes like a sigh-Perhaps the darkness rushing past, Perhaps the minutes passing by: Perhaps the thoughts in people's heads,

That keep so quiet all the day,
wait till they are sleeping in their beds,
Then rustie out and fly away! Or else this noise like the whirring wings, That dies with the first streak of light, May be the -ound of baby things,

All growing, growing, in the night. Children, and kitty-cate, and pups, Daisles, perhaps, and buttercups, All growing in the midnight hours.

And yet it seems of me a part. and nothing far away or queer. It's just the beating of my heart, That sounds so strange as I lie here!

I do not know why this should be: When darkness bides the world from sight I feel that all is gone but me—
A little child—and the black night. -Madel Dreamer, in N. Y. Tribuna.

ADRIFT.

High heaven denies me to myself. No blame, Nor praise I win. Bat ounce me, sorrow, and deny me, Shame! Forsake me, Sin!

I was a will. I was a heart, a soul, At men may be; But all have slipped the shadow of control That made them me. -Winifred Lucas.

A ROSE TO THE LIVING. A rose to the living is more Than sumptuous wreaths to the dead; In filling love's inficite store, A rose to the living is more. The hungering spirit is fied .-A rose to the living is more
Than sumptuous wreaths to the dead. -From " A Book of Verses," by Nixon Waterman. By permission of Mesars. Forbes & Co.

THE RIVER OF DREAMS. The river of dreams runs softly down

From its bidden spring in the forest of sleep. With a measureless motion calm and deep; And my boat slips out on the current brown. Par over the waves, and erespers twine Far over the boughs, as if to steep Their drowsy blooms in the stream, that go By a secret way that no man knows, Under the branches bending.
On through the shadows blending, While the body reats, and the passive soul Is drifted along to an unseen goal, And the river of dreams runs down

The river of dreams runs smoothl , down, With a leisurely tide that bears my bark, Out of the visioniess woods of dark, Into a world where day beams grown Valley and hill and light from far, Clearer than son or moon or atar. ominous, wonderful, weird, ob, mark How the radiance pulses everywhere, Through the incent sky and the shadowless air! Over the mountains shimmering. Up from the fountains glimmering. Tis the mystical glow of the inner light, That shines in the very noon of night, Where the river of dreams run down. From "Tre Tolling of Felix, and

Poems," by Henry van Dyke.

DEW. Love is the flower of the world. And the flower of the world lies sick; So dry are its leaves and curied. Ine dust of the world so thick. Come into my sight, my dear, Its withering joy renew; Drop into my heart, and clear The dust of the world like dew.

- Winifred Lucas.

The cattle frisk upon the les. The birds are chirping gladdish; The fish ascend the rivers free, And man devours borse radish. But why should poets act so queer Save, since the world's a poem, dear, 'I is bard to speak in prose!

Take heart. O ye that sing today And charm not—be content?
Who knows? Admiring people may Form clubs when we have passed away. To find out what ye meant. -Chicago Times-Herald.

I stole a kiss. Sue did not mind; She did not care one penny. Her pretty head to mine inclined-What's one among so many?

—The Smart Set.

The automobile will not balk As does the equine brute, Nor run away, nor yearn for bay, Nor get the "epizoot." -Eiliou's Magazine.

Same old sirons. Same old band; Same old sawdust. Same old stand; Same old beasts and Same parade; Same old peanuts, Same lemonade Same old jest; Same old growd with Brand-new zest. -Onleago Becord.

How big's a "pontician," pa That people call him great? is he, like old Gottath, tall, His spear a bundredweight? She had caten one canvas-back duck. And this is what I heard hen I pressed her to have another : " No. I cat no more than a bird!

-Detroit Journal. These are the days When Johnny strays From school-: he worst of sinners; And hies him quick

And fishes there for " minners." -Indianapolis Press. She is much like the oid, For they say, -O, shocking!-

When she pass on her stocking. - Inleago Tribune. When Duty calls-size! manaind Is made of fi may stt fi -

She sits on the floor

When Duty calls, with grief we find.
It often calls a bind -Washington Star. The Two Skippers.

arkable Rivalry of Cap a Davis and Cop a Davice, of the Neltic B. Cop m Davice, of the Neitte B.

Some few, some very few indeed, of the not num-rous American lines of sea transportation have a system of retirement after long service, with the enjoyment of a life pension representing a fair share of the active wages last paid the retired mariner. This is far better than Salior's Saug Harbor, for it does not interfere in the least with the ambition water every salior to a farm and raise things.

Theoretically this is all very fine; it is supposed to act as an incentive to faithful service

Theoretically this is all very fine; it is supposed to set as an incentive to faithful service over a long series of years, and to attach a man to his line, and, above all, to his own ship. That is just where the trouble comes in; the retired sallor gets so theoroughly attached to his own ship that he does not know enough to let go all holds and give his worthy successor a fair show. That is bound to be the case with a retired first mate. Just as soon as he specially the retired mate. mate. Just as soon as he goes on the retired first mate. Just as soon as he goes on the retired list he schemes to get a passage on the first voyage of the old ship, in order that he may give the benedit of his advice to his successor. either his old second mate promoted up, or else some chief officer from some smaller ship of the line, who thereby gets an increase in pay. This is such an untailing source of trouble aboard that the agents positively refuse to sell a re-ired mate passage on his old ship. This leads to a conflict of scheming intelligences, and sometimes the willy male succeeds in getting into the cabin on that first pleasure voyage. Not, however, if he sticks to the simple-minded sallor's subterfuge of writing for passage for John Johnson, for no person can have much to do with the sea and its affairs without discovering the wear and tear that falls to that allas. If by hook or erook the retired first mate can get off on that first voyage after his retirement, the prospects are bright that there will be a lively ship. He turns out in the morning, no matter what the weather, and he is promptly on hand to get his cup of softee at the galley door before the hands turn to. The men for a time forget the change, and obey the old mate through sheer force of long habli, until at last some one

erew is apt to become che-ky.

Nor is the new chief (filter disposed to take nor is the new onlef (their disposed to take the interference in good part. His pensioned predecessor is only too glad to nose around and find a speck of dirt under the long boat or to dissover a sanudge of unwiped rotten stone on the brasswork. He is sure to report it to the new mate and get a sharp retort for his cfl slousness. Thence arise words which might be actionable asbore, and which even jar the stout sea air. The active mate is apt to suggest that passengers on dock are expected to have no views higher than ring toes and shift board. And the mate emeritus is sure to retort that even passengers have a right to expect decks to be clean and not such a flithy mess. It is easy to see why retired mates should be prevented from taking pleasure trips on their old vessels.

Even if they are stopped from voyaging there is no way of keeping them off the dock. They know to a dot when the old boat is due in port again, and not cabbages nor turnips, nor yet the whole farm, can keep them away at that time. The station of a mate is at the bow when the ship is coming to her berth, and he cannot avoid the sight of his predecessor on the pier head, watching the mistakes he makes, and comm ing thereon with great distinctness and corresponding vigor of expression. That is the one great joy of the retired mariner's life. It fills his soul with gies to watch his successor doing the things he himself did for sogmany years, and to feel the glow of satisfaction when he assures himself that the new man does not begin to come

up to him in all-around to diseasy.

But in all the annals of retired mariners there was never such a case as that of the two skip-pers of the Neille B., a snug bit of a bark that sails out of this port. Her only master for a number of years was Cap'n Davies, who owned trip of one sixty fourth in her. Cap'n Davis, the same name except one letter, and leading to perpetual mistakes, was the master of another bark be. longing to the same owners. Tols bark was burned at sea, and Cap'n Davis bought one sixty-fourth in Cap'n Davies' bark, the Neille B. Neither had what is really a master's interest, and both set to work to by an additional plece to make it up to one thirty-second. The two succeeded just about the same time, and each insisted on his right to be the master. It was evenly divided, and the managing owner said that he could make no division. On the quiet he sold piecemeal to Cap'a Davies to protect his position as master, and piecemeal to Cap'n Davis to help him get to be master; this was a good thing for the managing owner, for the Nellie B had not been paying for a long time, and he had been thinking of having her out down for a coal barge. Finally Cap'n Davies and Cap'n Davis had bought as much of the bark as they could, and they went in a body, the two of them, to the managing owner to get him to appoint one or the other master. Then the managing owner told them he did not have anything to do with it, since he did not own anything in the bark.

When they came to compare notes they had spent a lot of money, and were no better off than ore; in fact, the advantage was entirely with the managing owner, who had got a good for a property that it did not pay to run. Cap'n Davis and fitteen thirty-seconds, Cap'n Davies had fitteen thirty-seconds also, and the remaining two thirty-seconds were owned by the surp's husband, a South-street ship chandler. He played fair with both skippers. He would sell half to each if they wanted to buy him out very hadly, but he would not sell all to one, and thus b party to giving him control over the other captain's investment. He suggested that the

take the Nellie B. turn and turn about, and that's low it was that the bark had two skippers The way they fixed it was that when Cap's Davies brought the Nellie B. in from a voyage and had her discharged down to a clea oul turn her over to Cap'n Davis to char ter and load and sail until he got her down to lean floor at the end of the voyage. Cap'n Davis had her in charge Cap'n Davies was not to go aboard, but he could come down to the pier and find all the facit he wanted-and that was a whole lot—and vice versa. It was a caution to see how each of these old skippers put the bark into apple-pie order before they came into harbor from a voyage. The print and cordage bills, to say nothing of white duck, must have been something big, but the ship's husband, who was in that line of business, never let on as between the two captains, so he must have been making a good thing out of his small interest in the Neille B. The 'wo old gentleme were great rivals, and it was nip and tuck be them on every point connected with bark, and it would be hard to say which was the

more isslous of the other. It got so that they never would speak except when banding the bark over, and then they were treez'ngly polite.

"Good morning, Cap'n Davis," was always the form that Cap'n Davies followed, "the Neille B. is on a clean floor, and I think you'll not find anything the matter with her." Thank you, Cap'n Davies," was the unfail-

ing response. "I suppose it seems so to you, but I have brought a broom with me; she'll not be the worse for a good sweeping. I suppose you'll enjoy your rest while I'm gone."

Well, I wish you a prosperous lading and a quick voyage. You're getting old, man, and this will likely be the last voyage you'll make in the Nellie B., so make the most of it." Then they'd part, speechless with rage. Not

content with sitting on the pierhead day after day watching the loading of the bark and finding fault with everything the other skipper did, Cap'n Davies thought he'd take a look at the bark in some foreign port; he wanted to see whether Cap'n Davis saved up all his repairs for the home port, or whether he fixed the Neille B. up creditable when she went foreign. The bark d been chartered for Melbourne with clother pins and woodenware. That's a voyage that sook her all of a hundred days, for she was a dull sailer, and Cap'n Davies had plenty of tim to get out to Melbourne by steamer. Toere he waited for the bark to be signal zed from the Heads, and when her number was made he took saliboat and hurried down Port Philip to see how the Nellie B. was looking when she came

oculd see. 6. It the old skipper hardly woke up to rip and tear more than once or twice a day, and that was nothing for him. The Nollie B. got a charter for London with wool, and lost no time discharging. Cap'n Davies hung about her all the time she was in Port Philip. Soon after she sailed he just up and died. There wasn't much satisfaction in it for Cap'n Davis, for he died, too, before he got around Cape Horn, and he never knew that he was sole captain at last.

"Was it before then that we met the man never knew that he was sole captain at last.

"Was it before the man that he was sole captain at last.

"Was it before then that we met the man with the balloons, and she wanted one?"

"Was it before then of them, having neither chiek nor oblid, had willed his share in the bark to the child, had willed his share in the bark to the ship's husband, thus giving him the controlling interest on the condition that he would cust the

rival skipper and put in a man of his own. But as both died at the same time there was no-body to oust, and the property came into the hands of this sbip chandler. He's salling her still, as she cost him really less than nothing, for

"Ferhaps she went back to Lawson's to look in the window again. Don's you remember how she wanted us to go back for one more look?"

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

what he had paid in the beginning for his small piece was repaid over and over in his dealings

with the rivalry of the two skippers.

WHAT COULD THE FARMER DO There was an old farmer who had a cow. She used to stand on the pump and bow.

And what could the farmer do? Moo, moo, moo, moo, Moo, moo, moo! She used to stand on the pump and bow, And what could the farmer do?

There was an old farmer who owned some sheep Bas, bas, bas! They used to play cribbage while he was asleep. And laugh at the farmer's ma. Has, bas, bas, bas!

Moo, moo, moo! He owned a cow and he owned some sheep, There was an old farmer who owned a pig.

Whoof, whoof, whoof!
He used to dress up in the farmer's wig. And dance on the pig-pen roof. Whoot, whoot! Bas, bas! happees to remember that mere passengers are not allowed to heave belaying pins, and then the Moo, moo, moo! He owned a pig, some sheep and a cow,

And what could the poor man do? There was an old farmer who owned a hen, Cuk-a-ca-doo, ca-doo!

She used to lay eggs for the three hired men, And some for the weasel, too, Ouk-a-ca-doo! Whoot, whoot! He owned a hen, pig, sheep and a cow, And what could the poor man do?

There was an old farmer who had a duck. Quack, quack; quack! She waddled under a two-horse truck For four long miles and back. Quack, quack! Ouk.a-ca-doo! Whoo!! Bas! Moo!

With a duck, hen, pig, a sheep, and a cow, Pray what could the poor man do? There was an old farmer who had a cat, Mee-ow, mee-ow! She used to waitz with a gray old rat

By night in the farmer's mow.

Mee-ow! Quack! Ouk-a-ca doo! Whooft Bas! Moo! With cat, duck, hen, pig, sheep and a cow, Pray what could the poor man do?

How Betty was Lost.

-St. Niebolas.

Dora did not like usually to go down town shopping with her mother; but Betty adored it. as she used to say in curious imitation of the talk of older girls. Dora was twelve years old and had been down town so many times that there was no longer any novelty in it; while Betty was only five, and had hardly ever been at all. Nevertheless, when mother proposed the trip one fine October morning, cosh little girle were pleased, Betty on general principles, and ribbons, and also because she wanted to see the display window at Lawson's store.

"The girls were talking about it at school," she Each day they fit up the window differently. restorday to by it up the window differently. Yesterday it was a kitchen, and Harriet said there was a little girl in it who played cook. She swept up the room, and she cooked things on the stove, and she scrubbed the kitchen table, and she washed the dishes in the dearest dish-par and dried them on pink and white glass towels Day before yesterday, when Lillan saw it, it was a parlor; and the little girl played she was i lady and wore a long dress and all sorts of

That was very exciting for Betty, and it was a contented party that took the electric car, rode through the Subway, which still seemed to Betty like some mysterious, enchanted cave, and ng which Mrs. Warren had planned. They bought Betty's shoes and hat and Dora's ribbons and gloves before it came convenient to pass by the wonderful window, which in the minds of the children was their chief goal. It equalled and

even surpassed their hopes.
"There now, Besty Warren!" said Dora. "Did you ever in your life see anything sweeter than that little girl in the nursery? See, she is the silk coveriet! Don't you wish you could be an advertisement little girl, and do nothing but

the baby in its craile,-indifferent to the wise instructions given by those who know better,—dressed and undressed the doils that took place of older children, showed a black Dinah how to put a log properly on the grate fire, and once she it necessary to make the little boy doll stand in the corner for being naughty to his

Mrs. Warren and Dora both grand with great interest, and Betty was wholly absorbed. "Oh, what a happy little girl she must bet" the

murmured soft'y.
"I don't know about that," said her mother. "It must be hard to turn play into work. She looks as earnest over it as Dora does over he: arithmetic problems. I should think this crowd of persons looking at her would make her ner yous. I feel sorry for the little thing."

"Well, anyway, mamma, they draw the cur-tains every little while to give her a rest," said Dora comfortingly, as they turned reluctantly AWAY.

They stopped at Huyler's for an los-crean soda before taking the cars for home, and it was here that Mrs. Warren met an old friend of hers with her daughter Lilian.

" It is the greatest piece of good fortune that I have mot you," said Mrs. Hatbaway. "I have the closest relation to each other; not merely as just been trying to reach you with the telephone. acj jining, but far more intimately than that.—as just been trying to reach you with the telepho Our old friend and schoolmate, Susan Haskell, is coming to luncheon with me, and I want you to come right home with me now, for she is to be in the city only at out four hours, on her way

Mrs. Warren was pleased with the thought of seeing her old friend, but hesitated a little about the children. "Of course Dora can go home alone all right," she said, "but 1 wish Betty were not here. She is such a little fly-away you must keep tigot hold of her."

"Oh, Mrs. Hathaway, mayn't Lilian come were finally left to go home by themselves. After that, Lilian had one or two errands to do in the neighborhood; and then the girls went to the florists to leave an order from Mrs. Hathaway. But, at last, they were fairly started

with the balloons, and she wanted one?"
"Oh, dear, I don't Enow," said Dora, almost erying. "We must go back and look for her."
Then a happy thought occurred to Liliad.

she wanted us to go back for one more look?"

Bo the girls hastened to Lawson's finding the usual erowd before the window, but no sign of Betty. Then they went straight to a policeman and told the whole story: and then there was telegraphing to the central station, and the policemen were notified to be on the lookout for a little girl, five years old, yellow hair, blue dress and a little black sitk bag in her hand. It was Dora's first impulse to start for her mother. But L'lian and the policeman advised her to wait a little longer; and the policeman, sure that the little one could not have strayed far, began a systematic walk up one street and down the ystematic walk up one street and down the sext, the girls following and looking into all the

Bomehow, I cannot belp thinking all the time of Lawson's," said Dora, finally. "Let's go back there once more; and then, if we do not see her, I will go straight to mother, though I know I shall die if I have to tell her Betty is lost,— poor, little, frightened thing, as I know she is

So to Lawson's they went again, and mingled with the crowd in front of the window; but no Betty was there. They were too disconsolate to Betty was there. They were too disconsolate to look inside; and the crowd, which seemed bigger and more amused than ever, hustled them along. They is a little stir, and a sharp rap on the glass made them turn their bewildered eyes; and there, with a doll in each arm, the rocking chair from which she had risen still swaying back and orth. With shiping sees the property of the controllers of the still swaying back and orth. forth, with shining eyes, brimming over with, fun and excitement, her yellow hair torsed back and her cheeks aglow with delight, was Betty, not frightened, not troubled, but supremely

Dors and Lilian stood motionless with amaze-ment, and if Lilian at least felt that she would like to shake the unrepentant cause of all their suffering perhaps she is hardly to be blamed. But in Dora's mind the joy of beholding again her little sister, alive and uninjured, banished everything else. An attendant who was watching from the inside then beckoned the guis is they heard the whole story. Betty had walted in all alone, and going up to a clerk announced unhesitatingly her de-ire "to be an advertisement." He was surprised to see so small a child alone, and asked her if she were lost. "Yes, I suppose I'm lost, but they'll find me pretty quick, and I want to be an advertisement while they are hunting." The clerk laughed, and called to a gentleman who was just

passing in the aisle of the store.

"Mr. Harris, here's an applicant for the position of window-girl; and I think she'll make a

When Betty had repeated her story and told her name, the gentleman had her take off her jacket and hat, and lifted her carefully to the big window-seat. "They'll find her quicker there

"I hope you'll like it," said the child who play with all the single-mindedness and apparently all the unconsciousness with which she would have played in her own room at home.

"Well, I knew she was never shy in her life!" gasped poor Dora, divided between joy at the recovery and shame for Betty's shortcomings.
"But I never dreamed of her doing a thing like that! How could you run away from us, Betty?" she said reprovingly, as the child's jacket and hat were being restored. "We were dreadfully

"Didn's run away." was the coaxing answer "Didn't run away at all. I took hold of a lady's dress, and I thought it was you; and I was turning my head to look at the balloons. And, when I looked round, it wasn't you, and the lady looked cross at me; and this was just next door. Just as they were leaving the store, accom panied to the door by several admiring clerks, the gentleman who had given the desired permission to Betty came up.

"But we always pay for our advertisements, my dear," he said. And he handed Hetty a genorous box of ebosolate peppermints and a bright, new, shiny ten-cent piece; and Betty went home as happy as a queen .- Clara Sherman, in Christ-

The World Beautiful.

BY LILIAN WHITING.

"Did you ever in your life see anything sweeter than that little girl in the sursery? See, she is dressed like a nursemaid today, taking care of the children! Look at the twin brass beds, and the silk coverlet! Don't you wish you could be an advertisement little girl, and do nothing but play with such lovel; things?"

Betty said nothing. She was taking in all ithe delights of the nursery, and had no words of comment ready yet. The wide window was furbled like a small room; and the little girl, who was just then making up a bed, was just about Betty's size. Very couning she looked in her nursemaid's cap and apron, with a soft frill of muelin about her neck and the quaint arrangement of her hair. All the furniture of the room was fareinating; but the crowning ebarm here, as in every real nursery, was the children it contained,—the doil figures which seemed to give the tiny nursemaid so much care. She rocked the baby in its cradie.—indifferent to the wise memory, it is present love.—Canon Wilberforce in Westminster Abbey.

No one can study this great marvel of the Exposition of 1900 in Paris without realizing the At this wharf also was built the Boston, 28 two-fold nature of man's life in the present as it is revealed and illustrated by scientific appliances and inventions, -inventions which are in reality simply the discovery of heretofore un-known laws of the universe, and of methods by which they can be utilized for the service of

numanity. The Palais de l'Electricite is perhaps the most suggestive place in the world at the present time of the scope and the possibilities of extension of tunan life into the ethereal realm. The two worlds in which man lives, even while is the body, are more accurately designa ed as the physical and the material than they are as the natural and the spiritual. Because, indeed, all the successive realms through which life persists in its successive transformations of matter are natural realms, -the higher is as natural as the lower,-and again the physical world is also the spiritual to whatever degree the inhabitant of it physical and the ethereal worlds, the worlds in which man lives before and after death, are in interpenetrating each other, and they are in the closest reciprocal reaction as well as relation. Man is not altogether merely an inhabitant of each successively, but instead, by virtue of bis two-fold nature, he is an inhabitant of both, to some fair tomorrow will bring us the gift we some degree at least, even while still in the miss today? . . . Enow thou, my heart, if was seventy-one per cent. The lowest open air physical body. To what degree he may be an innabitant of the ethereal world while still in the physical body depends wholly on himself,—as the degree to which he may develop increasingly

his spiritual nature. Now the great lesson of modern science is bome to luncheon with me. If mamma is going this: that what we call achievements—the practical achievements of life, the accomplishments seconded the lavitation, and the three children in every way, in commerce, in civil engineering, in statecraft, in economies, in every department, indeed, of human life—depend on the degree to which man has developed his epiritual faculties. The discoveries and inventions that have contributed mos; to the progress of human. ity from such men as Galileo, Newton, Watt, as Esau, but again and again, we barter peace of Whether the bark looked better than Uap's better than Uap's supported to find her, or whether she looked worse, nobody could say for certain. But the same minu'e, both girls that something serious was the matter anybody.

Whether the bark looked better than Uap's lity from such men as Gailson, Newton, Watt, Stephenson, Franklin, Oyrus Field, Bell, Edison, Oprosence, and fellowship with Gof, and the hope of bolines, for what is, in simple fact, no more than a bowl of pottage.—Marcus Dods.

But from such men as Gailson, Newton, Watt, Stephenson, Franklin, Oyrus Field, Bell, Edison, Oprosence, and fellowship with Gof, and the hope of bolines, for what is, in simple fact, no more than a bowl of pottage.—Marcus Dods.

time to religious ceremonials.

Now the new reveiation is this: that religion, in the true sense, is spirituality; that it is the development of man's spiritual nature, enabling him to lay hold on spiritual laws, and to live as an inhabitant of the spiritual universe. To this end the devotion of eeremonial religious observances, if entered into with spiritual sin-cerity, certainly contributes and assists him in living in that perpetual consciousness of the Divine power, that receptivity to the teachings and infigence of Jesus, that determine the greatness and goodness is life. But the empha-sis is placed on sincere and intelligent and reverent recognition of this source of aid, and not on oniward formality. "Should not the Christian world rejoice," said an American elergyman, "when men of science torn from the things that are seen to the invisible realms of Life itself; since this change of base will compe these modern magi to take God's Word as a 'lamp to their feet and a light to their path,' in all future investigations of science."

In the Paris Exposition of this summer are shown new inventions—of which the next paper of this series will speak in detail—that so extend the faculties of man as to largely overcome the limits of space and time and admit him to be a citizen of the universe. Man is imprisoned in the physical body and subject to the laws of matter only to the degree in which he is in ignorance of higher laws and of his own higher faculties Nothing is impossible to psychis force acting on the ethereal plane. M. Planmarion has just published a new book entitled "L'Inconnu et les Problèmes Psychiques," in which he presents what must be held as demonstrable arguments that it is possible to so develop the psychic faculties latent in man that one may see and hear in-dependently of the physical senses. This psychic sight or interior vision transcends distance, and also recognizes future events which have not yet occurred on the physical plane. "The future exists potentially," says M. Flammarion, "de-termined by sauses which produce succeeding effects. Positive observation proves the exist. ence of a psychic world, as real as the world known to our senses."

M. Flammarion gives testimony to the scientific evidence as Canon Wilberforce does to the spiritual evidence of what is one and the same truth; that communion with the departed is an essential reality; "that its nature is "the possession of a common divine life," and that in proportion as man develops his spiritual faculties he becomes an inhabitant of the ethereal world and comes into conscious and inspiring companionship with those who have already entered into the "life more abundant."-Box

HISTORICAL.

-The town of Hingham contains the church mown as the "Old Ship," built in 1681, which

-Bunker Hill monument was built during yielded her undesirable place to Betty. To Betty the years 1825-1842. LaPayette attended the it was anything but undesirable, however. She laying of the corner stone and President Tyler the official dedication, while Webster furnished the Jration for both occasions. In the lodge at the base is Dexter's marble statue of General Warren, and in 1881 a bronze statute of Colonel Prescott was raised, showing the brave soldier in a seersucker coat and a broad farmer's hat with drawn sword, as when warning his eager men, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes."

-Longfellow's house in Brattle street, Cam —Longfellow's house in Brattle street, Cam bridge, is the most famous private house in America (Mt. Vernon being public). It is a comfortable mausion and was built in 1759, being deserted by Colonel Vassall, its Tory master, in 1775, and occupied by Washington as head-quarters during the eight months of the siege of Boston. Longfellow came here as a boarder in 1837. He came possessed of the house later and died there in 1882. Washington's office and Longfellow's study were in the room of the first floor to the right of the door, the officers room and library being back of it, and the drawing-room on the other side of the front

in Eliot equare, is an excellent and well-pre-served specimen of Puritan architecture, dating from 1804. The society originated in 1632, and for many years bad for its pastor the gentle John Ritot, who gave most of his time to preaching to the Indians and translating the Bible into their language. After nearly two centuries of Ortho doxy, the parish became Unitarian, and Dr George Putnam led it from 1830 to 1876. In 1775-76 the steeple on this site served as a church became the target for cannon shot from the British II es.

-At Const tution wharf, the live-oak frigate Constitution, 44. "Old Ironsides," the pride of the American Navy, was built, in 1794-97. She was intended to fight the Algerine corsairs, and attacked Tripoli in 1803-4; but her most giorious servi e occurred in the war with Great Britain, when she captured the Guerriere, Favs, Oyane, Levant, etc. Among her Moers were Preble, Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Stewart, Macdonough, Morris, Porter, Lawrence, Ludlow an Shubrick. This ship was saved from being broken us when Dr. Holmes begged the Navy Department to

Nail to the mast her bo'y flag. Set every threadbare sail, And give her to the god of storms, The lightning and the gale. which captured several French armed ships and the Argus 16, which burnt so many Brit-ish prizes off the English Coast that she was aid to have " set the Onannel ali ablaze."

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

.... That which is often asked of God is not so much His will and way as His approval of our way -8. F. Smiley.

....He that gives good admonition and bad example builds with one hand and pulls down with the other.-William T. Bacon. .. Do not dare to live without some clear intention toward which your living shall be bent. Mean to be something with all your might.—

Phillips Brooks. Religion should be to every man ro' merely has developed his spiritual perceptions. The a creed, but an experience; not an insurance for the next world, but a programme for the present world .- James Stalker.

> your own special work, and to you.-Hugh Macmillan. ... Let us lay hold of the happiness of today.

thou art not happy today, thou shalt never be nappy.—Anna Robertson Brown.

No one has any right to suppose that be New Mexico, being 44 8 per cent. A mean of

seize upon means and plans for doing better. months in Death Valley, Cal Bester living and better service do not come by chance; they are the result of thoughtful and of the Dead Sea it has been decided to establish earnest effort. We grow as we go.

....We are, for the most part, inco stant as and the first steamer has been purchased. It meau-full of good resolves today, and tomorrow will certainly be a shook to many to hear of a throwing them to the winds; today proud of the steamer on this historic body of water. back to softness and self-indulgence. Not once,

BRILLIANTS.

Fear not lest sympathy should fail-Hast thou no: seen in night hours dream. When racking thoughts the heart assail, The glimmering stars by turns appear and from th' eternal home above With silent news of mercy steal? so angels pause on tasks of love, To look where sorrowing sinners kneel.

Out of my selfish self. () lift me up! To live for others, and in living so To be a blessing wheresoe'er I go: To give the sunshine, and the clouds conceal, Or let them but the silver clouds reveal.

Out of my lonely self, O lift me up! The other hearts with love are running e'er, The dear oses fill my lonely home no more, Help me to join in others' happiness Govern the lips

As they were palace doors, the king within Trat quil and fair and courteous be all words Which from that presence wip. -Edwin Arnold

Loveliest of lovely things are they On earth that soonest pass away. The rose that lives his little hou Is prized beyond the sculptured flower. prote down my troubles every day; And after a few short years.

When I turned to the heartaches passed away, I read them with smiles, not tears.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

-John Boyle O'Reilly.

GLOSSARY OF CHINDSE TERMS .- " Beginner": Tsung-il-Yamen—The foreign (Mre. Bow Wong Wul—Society for the protection of

he emperor—the reform party.
Yo Ho Chuan—Society commonly known as the Boxers"-literally, righteousness, harmony Kwang Vu Wai-The young emperor's chief

adviser, and the leader of the reform party.
Llung Kai Chu—Second adviser of the Empercrand reform leader. Coming to America. Kwang Sul-The young emparor.

Fan Kwei-Foreign devil. Fu—A prefecture Ohihtal—Governo sending two provinces

Chun Chi-The general council of State. Chung T'ang-A grand secretary of state, of whom there are six Futal-Governor of a province.

Hui-A club or association Helans —A village. Helen—A district. Net ko-Grand secretariat and imperial chan-

ENGLISH ORDERS OF ENIGHTHOOD-" R. W. Q.," Brockton: The conterring of the Order of the Garter upon the Urown Prince of Germany calls attention to the fact that, with the exception of Spain, the United Kingdom has now more orders of knighthood than any other country. There are, of course, the three great Orders of addition are those of the Bath, the Star of India.

is still used by the first parish. It is said to be the most received in the manywhere else," he said. "Besides, it will please her; and her mother is one of our best constoners. It isn't a bad advertisement, indeed, to have the daughter of Hon. Hamilton Warren as one of our employees." And he laughed as if e enjoyed the joks. The girls must have passed the first time before these preliminaries were the first time before these preliminaries were and the moval violation and the moyal viol rendered by certain persons in nursing the sick and wounded of the army and navy," and the Victoria Cross, given for conspicuous bravery.

CASUALTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.—"A. W. H.": The casualties in the Philippines from July 1, 1898, to May 24, 1900, according to the report, were: Deaths, regulars, thirty-six officers and 930 men; volunteers, forty-one officers and 854 men. Wounded, regulars, thirty-seven officers and 721 men; volunteers, ninety-one officers and 1115 men. The number of insane soldiers admitted to the hospital in Washington from the Philippines to May 24, 1900, is: Regulars forty-seven, volunteers fitteen, of whom nineteen have been discharged as recovered and forty one still remain, one discharged upim proved and one on a visit from the hospital. The number of insane soldiers from the Philip-pines now in the United States hospital at San Francisco to be sent to Washington are: Regulars five, volunteers four; held at San Francisco diagnosis not confirmed, regulars six, volunteers

CURIOUS FACTS.

—The British empire is forty times larger

—The First Parish Church, Roxbury, situated than the German empire and sixteen times larger than all the French dominions.

-Ostriches are often unruly, and when they are shipped each of them has a lady's stocking drawn over the head and neck, and in that condition they can be led like lambs.
——lo the Academy of Sciences (Paris), M.
Batelli reports that when the heart of animais

has ceased to beat for a quarter of an hour, it has been readimated by abdominal massage,

—There are a number of deep places in the Hudson, as every one is aware, but few know that spots ranging from a depth of twenty to twenty-four fathoms are frequently met with

south of the highlands. --- Blik worms, in Flammarion's experiments, have attained their maximum production in white, red and blue light;

-- The first two planetoids in 1900 were dis Paliga and the other by Uharlois of Nice. -- Measurements by an American micro scopist to test the theory that the red blood rpuscles vary in size in different races have failed to show any marked differences.

-The director of the Paris Observatory states that the map of the heavens on which work has been progressing for nearly ten years is nearly completed. It will show nearle thirty million stars down to the fourteenth magnitude. -The Pacific Submarine Telegraph Survey aboard the steamship Nero, has taken two deepest casts and registered the two deepest temperatures ever recorded. The depths are 5160 and 5269 fathoms, and the temperatures are 36 9 degrees at 5070 fathoms and thirty-six degrees at 5101 fathoms.

-There are 6,750,000 volumes in the libraries of the American colleges and universities. Harvard has five hundred thousand volumes, Obleago university \$50,000, Columbia 275,000 and Cornell 225 000

-Because of the multiplication of governments in Chicago due to the existence of seven townships in Oook county the per cent cast of collecting taxes is 6 68 as compared with .57 in New York proper, .96 in 8t. Pau and 1.12 in Boston.

—Bacilli are to be made useful in retting flax.

The stalks are steeped for four or five days, without access of air in a culture of butyric acid bacilius at about 90° F., the fibre is then washed and dried with hot air. It is said to be impossi-ble to injure the fibre, no matter how long the bacilius is allowed to act. Much time and labor .. Each of you possesses a special fitness for are saved by the new process.

your own special work, and no one in the uni

—The air of furnace-heated rooms has been
verse can take your place or do the work allotted
shown by Mr. B. DeC. Ward to be drier than that of many desert regions. The mean relative humidity of the room tested was thirty per cent. will do better by and by, unless he is prompt to twenty-three per cent. was found for ave summer

-- In order to facilitate trafficalong the shores

arducousness of our calling, and girding ourselves

Uself-control and self-denial, tomorrow sinking precious luxury, silver strainers were used, into which the exhausted leaves were put ween they had been well watered and drained

THE HORSE.

At Charter Oak Park.

The track at Charter Oak Park isn't burned up yet, but the home stretch is a little parched. If all the reports be true they have some hot incinerators there Quarters in 30 seconds are a common thing, if the rail birds' tales be true, and many of their tales can be verified, if need be, by scores of witnesses. Still, fast single quarters don't get the money. It takes four of them in repeat miles, and it remains to be seen how the horses will stand the gruelling of these rasping tests. There's many salip betwixt fast trials and real contests.

Charter Oak Park seems an ideal training spot, and all the trainers located there are loud in their praises of it. The track is good, just to the liking of the horses, neither too hard or too soft; the road around it are sandy, and as a trainer expressed it, "You can drive 20 miles it any direction and not strike a stone." There are shade trees on the grounds that afford splendid shelter for cooling on purposes, and there are acres of rich, culent grasses within the park enclosure

Friday of last week was quite a busy day at the park, although the trainers didn't get to work on the track until about 10.30 in the morning, owing to the heavy rain the previous day, but they say that they have missed only one regular workout day this season on account of bad weather

It was not the writer's good fortune to see all the best things take their work, but he did see some first-class ones out. Everybody around the park says, " Keep your eye on the Lawson stable," and we guess it is pretty hot stuff. One trainer will tell you that so-and-so has a good horse, another trainer that B. has got a promising one, but both unite in saying that the stable over which Manager Gray presides is the

There are 21 horses in the stable, and about half a dozen of them have been sized up as fit to take to the races, which is much above the average in point of numbers, besides, several of them are two and three year olds that will be saved over, and three or four more were not bought on the expectation of their being big winners, nota-bly the pair Watermald and Gambrelia.

Boralma (3) (2.13) is as smooth as the proverbial lubricant. They tell how he marched the last quarter of one of his workout miles in 30 seconds with his ears pricked night. Hyde says he can literally jog in and asking for his head at the finish of it. Jimmy Gatcomb says that the gelding wears a 73-ounce shoe with grab toe, and he has not made a break with him this year. He has been a mile in 2 151, and everybody about the track says that he is better gaited this year than he was last. Glory, too, is in splendid shape, and has

worked a mile in 2.15, quarter in 31 seconds. The three-year-old colt Baron Sidney, by Oakland Baron, dam, Die Vernon (2.221), by Jay Bird, is, we think, one of the highest class three year olds that we have ever seen, judged by the standard of individuality and speed. He more nearly resembles a high type of a thoroughbred than he does a trotter. He has been a mile in his work in 2.182, but a dozen watches caught him the last half of a 2.22 mile on Friday in 1 04), the last quarter in 31½ seconds, and some of the watches stoppediat 31 seconds. Fred Hyde, who worked Sylvanuay (2.102) with the colt, timed the last quarter in 304 seconds, but his mare's head was at Sidney's wheel at the three-quarter pole, and it was at the colt's throatlatch at the wire; moreover, he was out in second place. Gateomb timed the last quarter in just 31½ (2.09½) had been a half in 1.03 seconds. Baron Sidney is as clean as a (2.15½) was in first-class shape. seconds. Baron Signey is and he is trout, without a puff or pimple, and he is open the campaign at Readville.

ont a good deal, and we didn't recognize him when Gatcomb drove him on to the track.

He is a high spirited youngster and matines at Readville last Monday. Nearly requires a good deal of work, and Gatcomb 5000 people witnessed the races, and that has had his bands full to tone him down. they were well entertained the fact that eeling kittenish enough to kick the barn evidence. The card was a long one and down. He is good and stepped a mile on owing to vexations delays (most of them Friday in 2.273, a quarter of it in 35 seconds. unavoidable) it was impossible to He marched a quarter of a previous workout through the programme. Excellent music, mile in 34 seconds. He carries a 51 ounce by the Wollaston Band, under the manageshoe with a two ounce weight.

Sagwa has worked a mile in 2.16, with fact time, however. quarters, and Gatoomb has been sounding he says he hasn's found it yet. Mamie W. (3) ((2.172) has been a mile in

Poindexter has not fully recovered from his serious sickness of last winter, and both he and Frank Kenney will be kept over for

Dalce Cor, the Baron Wilkes mare, has been a mile in 2.20.

Lucio, the three-year-old brother to

been miles in 2.19 and 2.24½ respectively.

Belford, a three year old by Bow Bells, Mr. Gray at one time thought would not make much of a trotter, but he has got squared away, and has been a mile in 2.37. He is gaited very much like Grattan Boy, and is a strong, rugged colt.

Mills & McCarthy have 11 head in their stable, headed by Searchlight (2.031). Searchlight is looking good and strong, and he is feeling very gingery. McCarthy hisched him to a sulky for the first time on Friday, and he stepped the last quarter of a 2 12 mile in 29h seconds. He has worked in 2 11 to a road cart. He will make his first start at Pittsburg the Fourth of July, where he goes against Hal B.

Indiana (2.06) is looking slick and has worked a mile in 2.16%.

Palm Leaf (2.192) has been a mile in 2.22, Bertolus (2.19½) has worked a mile in 2.15 The rest of the horses in the stable, and which are green things, have worked miles

Lecco (2.09f) is looking good. Etheridge has been a mile in 2.16 with him, and the rail birds say they have snapped the watch on him in 30 seconds for a quarter. Etheridge has a jeouple (of other green ones in

Ben Walker has Prince Alert (2.052) looking fit to race for his life, and he has been taking his work without the hopples. He is going right good. Excell (2.102), Pilot Evans (2.132) and Strathbelle (2.142) all look good, and have been working miles right around their records.

Fred Pickle is at the track with Island Wilkes Jr. (2.092) and Lizzie Wilkes (2.082). Both these pacers wore the hopples last year, but Pickle has been working them without the straps, and they are going good and fast, and have worked miles around

Fred Noble has 10 head in his string, Kentucky Star, bg. by Robert McGregor



THE GREAT TROTTING SIRE MCKINNEY, 2.11 1-4.

miles around 2,20. The rest of them are

horses without records. Eagene Hyde and his son Fred have 10 head of horses in their stable headed by Sylvanuay (3) (2 101). She has been a mile right to her record, a half in 1.03. Anheuser (2.204), Lucrativa (2.144), Wild Wind (2.274) are the other record horses. Lucrativa has been a mile in 2.18 and Wild Wind one in 2.19\(\frac{1}{2}\). They have some promising green ones in the string, the most notable of which is the gray colt Jack Breton, by Ansel; dam, Day Break; second dam, Mid-

Shillinglaw is at the track with Tesla (2.122) and some green things.

A. B. McKenney has eight head in his stable, including George (2.132) and Oscar L. (2.141).

E. W. Bowdoin has Quick Turn (2131), holder of the track record at Westfield, Mass., Lottle Fallis (2 201), Dictator Bloomfield (2.234), Gov. B. (2.264) and two or three horses without records.

Dave McClary has Rubinstein (2.05) in his charge, and has been a mile in 2134 with him. He is also training the fouryear-old brother of Star Pointer, Maury Pointer, and he is a splendid individual. He has been a mile in 2.183 with him, a half in 1 06 and a quarter in 31 seconds, but McClary won't start him this year. He also has Gurgles Boy (2.15) and three others without records.

Some of the stables, including that of Fred Clark, have been shipped away to tackle the half mile rings. They say that Clark has some good material in his string. Dan Q. (2.071) had worked a half in 1.02 previous to leaving Hartford. Belle Colley (2.092) had been a half in 1.03, and Winola

Several of the stables at Hartford will

The two year old, Jack Roche, has filled Dorchester Driving Club Races drive he comes in hearly all stayed to the finish is the best by the Wollaston Band, under the management of F. L. Warren, helped to fill in the Driving Park closed on Friday afternoon, June

The greased pole contests, not to mention and in noticeable contrast to the no him good; and plenty for heart failure, and a very amusing pig race, added much to the amusement of the crowd.

Mr. C. H. Belleden's bay gelding Prince class, but was forced to take a new record of 2.222 in the first heat.

Mr. E. O. Fitch's Lookaway gelding Gazeaway, was beaten only a head and neck, and the drive could hardly be called a desperate one on the part of either teamster. Mr. Gallup's roan gelding Bob Fitz, which Lucio, the three-year-old brother to Lucrativa (2.14½), has taken it into his head the previous heats, made Prince Wilkss pace, and he has been a mile in 2.252.

Gambrells and Watermaid, the pair, have step the final heat in 2.25, and from the seen miles in 2.19 and 2.242 respectively. The other young things, two and three looked as though had the fate of an empire year olds, have been quarters in 37 and 40 depended upon it, he could have made Mr. Belleden's smooth-going pacer step quite a bit faster

Kentucky Star made easy work of the free for all event, and although it looked to be the closest race of the afternoon, was never in danger.

Owing to breaks by Landlord, Whirley got the place in the first heat, but after that Landrord was the contending horse. Mr. Belleden drew the finishes as fine as possible, and President Young made some grandstand finishes with Landlord, but the little son of Robert McGregor, when he is good (and he is right good this season), has many seconds the advantage of Landlord.

Randolph K. and Embrine won the double team race very easily, as neither of the other teams would stick to their gait, Mr. E. O. Fitch's pair, Little Fred and Alice B., should have had the place, as Nellie F., one of Mr. Nay's pair, did not strike a pace

during the afternoon. Rendville, Mass., Monday, June 18, 1900— 3.35 class, trot and pace. Purse, \$100. Prince Wilkes, br g. by Maxie Wilkes (Boiledon)......

6 5 9.19 Pa Nellie Bly, ch m (Mosser).

Same day—2.45 class, trot and pace, to wagon. ont, br g, by Hebron (Gallup) 1 1 2.15 Pace.....

Same day-Free for all pacing class. Purse,

Wairley, bik a, by Calamity Dick (Drink-

Combination Park Races.

Notwithstanding the attractions at Charles-town a large crowd was in attendance at the rotting, racing and running races at Combi-nation Park on Bunker Hill Day, afternoon and vening, and while the races were all haif-mile heat events, fast time was made.

Combination Park, Medford, Mass. Speedwell, bg (Bailey)..... Miss Brino, b m (Hastings)...... 3 5 Walnut Girl, b m (MeGrath)...... 5 rownmont, b g (Andrews).... Time, 1.101/2, 1.121/2, 1.13. Same day-Special race for pacers, haif-mile Little Logac, b g (Salley).....

Flossie B., blk m (Sterling)...... 1 4 Drummer Girl, br m (Keezer)..... enevieve, b m (Balley)... Time, 1.061/4, 1.07, 1.061/4. Same day-Match race for Jamaica Plain orses; balf-mile beats.

Bobin Bird, bg (Pageley)...... 1 1 Murray, blk g (Gardner)..... Time, 1 194, 1.18, 1.194. Cakewalk, b m (Flood)...... 4 Time, .5114. .5114. Same day-Running race, half-mile heats. John P., b g (McNames).....

Rowdy Younger, bg (Kellehe 3 8 ro Time, .5214, .51%. New Haven (Ct.) Notes.

16. The patronage during both days was light, ent at the track at the Decoration Day races, when the attendance was about 3500. The BREEDER of June 5 contained a lengthy list of Wilkes made it three straight in the 2.25 to all of them. The elevated water tank near class, but was forced to take a new record the barns and the large windmill that draws water for the tank were not mentioned. fence that surrounds the club house, the seat and tables in the grove are other expensiprovements that were not referred to. The park is now much admired, and probably represe money than any other haif-mile park in

Beautiful weather favored all interested during Wednesday, the first day of the meeting. Spec-tators in the grand stand alternately listened to the catchy music by the band, and watched with admirstion the stylish teams with fashionable occupants in the infield. The judges' stand was upled by Dr. E. C. Boss, starter, F. L. Newton P. D. Beach and M. P. Rice, judger. The time was taken by Samuel Hodgkinson, Dr. A. J Tenney and some of the judges. F. A. Finch

The starters in the first race were the bay stallion Arthur Dodge (3.16½), a trotter, and the pacer Burtons (3.17½). Both drivers were after the money, as is evident from the last heat, when the stallion (?) broke the track record. SUMMARIES.

Branferd, Ct., June 13, 1900. Match race Purse, \$150. Arthur Dodge, b g, by Albert W. (Charles Burtona blk m, by Sherman (V. B.

G. J. PREW, Secretary.

The story of t e race by a quartette of horses eligible to the 2.40 class is told by the following

SUMMARY. Branford, Ct., June 13, 1900-2.40 class. Porse. \$150.
Too Too b m, by Hershell (C. H. Cook)...1 1 1 Madam Temple, br m, by Temple Bat (W. G. Wanock)..... Rome Wilkes, b g, by Brown's St. Bel (W.

Time, 2.3614, 2.37, 2.3614. On account of a long rainstorm on Thursday, he races were postponed and started in good eason on Friday afternoon. An indication of the increase jot pacers over

trotters was afforded at the track. About 20 troiters was amorded at the track. About 30 years ago there were but few pacers in New Haven in comparison to the number of troiters. About that time, a stable of 40 horses, with which the writer was familiar, contained only one pacer. Another stable of 30 or more horses never had a pacer, as I remember. Similar comparisons can be made indefinitely. When the horses several for the word in the When the horses scored for the word in the 3.80 class at Branford it was noticed that all y. So class at Branford it was noticed that all six of the starters were pacers. The special exhibition was by a pacer, the three horses in the free for all were pacers, the mile under the watch by a mare in training was made at the pacing gait, and other horses worked out were going with the same gait. Not a trotter was noticed on the track during the afternoon.

The following supports and the starter of the same gait. The following summary gives particulars of the

SUMMARY.

Dolly E., bik m, by Becord (G. W. Dr. Connor, b g, by Dr. Hooker (T. D. rank S., D g. by Tom Scott (G. F.

Of six entries in the next race only three started. The summary shows where the money Went.

SUMMARIES. Branford, Ct., June 15, 1900-Free for all. Strong Alvin R., br g, by Dongiass T. C. H. Queen of Kings, blk m, by King Patchen. George T. White ...

Time, 2.20, 2.1914, 2 2014. During the interval between heats trainer Oook gave the young pacer Lucy Gillig, by Gillig (2.281/2), a little exercise, and then drove her a mile in 2.30 without a break and without going to her limit. As stated she is faster in

The next races at the Branford Park are to be special attraction is to be given by Miss Lillian Bhaffer and ber troups of 17 trained horses. This attraction has been secured at great expense.

McClary has worked Maury Pointer, a fouryear-old brother to Star Pointer, a mile in 2.181/4, half in 1.08 and a quarter in 31 seconds. McClary had him engaged in only two stakes, and he thinks so well of him that he has drawn him from those and will keep him over for next

East View Farm will campaign six head of horses this year. Gayton (2.0914), Coney (2.07%), Miss Jay (2.111/2), Miss Kate (2.1514), and two three year olds, one by Direct and the other by Delmarch. These are all in Keating's stable at Cleveland.

It seems they have some good two year olds at Cleveland, too. The Sportsman says that Louis Jones recently stepped his two-vear-old filly by Replete (2.1914) a half in 1.09 and a plete (2.1944) a half in 1.09 and s quarter in 33 seconds. This is the best we have heard of to date.

Fintulence is cured by FRECHAM'S PILLS. Less than balf the price of straw is one reason why you should use German Peat Moss for horse bedding. C. B. Barrett, Importer, 45

LEW ENGLAND TROTTING HORSEBREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Spring Meeting, July 2-5, 1900

MONDAY, JULY 2 WEDNESDAY, JULY 4 \$500 2 14 Pace, 3 in 5, \$500 500 2 09 Trot, 2 in 3, \$500 500 2 04 Pace, 2 in 3, \$500 500 2.25 Pace, 3 in 5. 2. Trot, 2 in 3, 2.30 Trot, 3 in 5, 500 2.21 Trot, 3 in 5, ____. 500 2.12 Pace, 2 in 3, TUESDAY, JULY 3 THURSDAY, JULY 5 1 \$500 2.25 Trot, 3 in 5, 2 · · 4 \$500 2.17 Pace, 3 in 5, 2.10 Pace, 3 in 5, 500 2.08 Pace, 2 in 3, 2.12 Trot, 2 in 3, 500 2.14 Trot, 3 in 5, 2 20 Pace, 3 in 5,

Entries Close Friday, June 22.

CONDITIONS—Notional Trotting Association Rules to govern except that hobbles will not be barred.

Right reserved to change order of program, and to reject any entry.

More than one horse may be named as one entry, but one horse cannot be named in two classes for one entry. Entrance, five per cent, of purse and five per cent, additional from winners of each division of purse.

Entries to be made to C. M. JEWETT, Sec'y, Readville, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND MILE TRACK MEETINGS.

Saugus, June 26-29; Readville, July 2-5; Dover, N. H., July 10-13; Old Orchard, Me., July 17-20; Portland, Me. (Rigby Park), July 24-27; Saugus, July 31-Aug. 3; Dover, N. H., Aug 7-10; Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 14-17; Readville (Grand Circuit), Aug. 20-25.

RIVERSIDE DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION

Hudson, Mass., June 29-30, 1900 - IN PURSES -**\$1450** First Day, June 29. Second Day, June 80. 3.35 Class, trot or pace | 2.35 Class, trot or pace. | Purse | 2300 | 2.30 Class, trot or pace. | 200 | 2.40 Class, trot or pace. | 200 Class, t

CONDITIONS—All races to be in harness. Mile heats. Three in five. Right reserved to change order of program. No horse entitled to but one money. Entrance fee, five per cent. to enter and five per cent. additional to starters. National Association Rules to govern. Purses divided 50, 25, 15, 10 per cent. Hoppies allowed. Conditional antries will be regarded as straight entries without further notice. Entries close June 23, 1900.

FRED H. SAWTER, Lessee, Hudson House, Hudson, Mass

WORGESTER NORTHWEST AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY At Athol, Mass., Sept. II and I2, 1900.

\$4000 IN STAKES AND PURSES \$4000

S minute class, trot and pace, Stake \$500. 2.30 class, trot and pace, Stake \$500. 2.20 class, trot and pace, Stake \$300. Free for all, trot or pace, Stake \$300. Only 8 per cent. to enter and start in any stake. Entries to above Stakes Close Monday, July 16.

Entries to above Stakes Close Monday, July 16.

CONDITIONS—First payment of two per cent. of stake July 16, second payment of one per cent. of stake Aug. 1, when horses must be named and fully described. Money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of stake Aug. 1, when horses must be named and fully described. Horses to be eligible to respective stakes July 16. No horse shall receive more than one money, or any part thereof. Three per cent. to enter and start, and five per cent. additional will be deducted from the amounts won by the respective winners. In the foregoing stakes we will pay the sums offered, no more, no less. All entries will be received as absolutely made by the person entering and as not qualified by any condition otherwise than as herein stated. National Association rules to govern, except as herein provided, with usual weather and postponent clauses. Hopples allowed. The right is expressly reserved by this society, by notice malled not reasonably filled, in which event the money paid in as entry fee in such stake will be returned.

Subscribers liable only for the amount they have actually paid in, but all subscriptions paid in shall be forfeited to the society. Subscribers may transfer their subscriptions before naming their horses Aug. 1. Distance under old rule. Professional starters and competent judges will be employed, and the track will be in first-class condition.

Roomy box stalls with plank floors, hay, straw and stabling free. Programme will be arranged to admit of starting in as many races as possible. Those early closing events are only a part of the big racing program, trotting, pacing and running, to be offered during the fair at Athol this fail. Classes will be made up

We always pay our stakes and purses.

For entry blanks and all other information address

ALBERT ELLS WORTH, Sec'y, Athel Mast

YOUR MONEY at the WIRE AFTER EACH RACE

BOSTON LODGE No. 10 Benevolent and Protective Order of

ELKS Carnival and Fair COMBINATION PARK

MEDFORD, MASS. July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4 \$1000 EACH PURSES

CLASSES TROTTING

Free For All, 2.10, 2.15, (Bardoe Patchen, John R. Gentry, Prince Alert.) 2.20, 2.25, 2.35 2.10. 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.35. ENTRANCE FEE-5 per cent and 5 from winners, payable \$16 June 23.

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 23 National Rules to govern. Hoppies not barred. Right reserved to change program and to reject any entry. Address BACING COMMITTEE,
Elka' Building, 24 Hayward Pl., Bestop, Mana.

SEND FOR ENTRY BLANKS

HASPEL'S FLEXIBLE SAFETY TRACK SADDLE. This all-leather Flexible Track Saddle, as above cut represents, is the only Flexible Track Saddle in the arket without a tree, and is so constructed that it prevents gouging or injury to the back of a thorse. Gilt market without a tree, and is so o

JUNE 19 A FULL SEASON OF RACING OCTOBER 26 \$80,000 Purses NEW ENGLAND HALF-MILE CIRCUIT, Purses \$80,000 HOLYOKE WESTFIELD.

WORCESTER JUNE 26 TO 29. 83000 in Purses Tuesday, June 26. Thursday, June 28. Purse, \$300

Marshan are ar
Tuesday, July 10.
E.EP Pace Poses
9.91 Page
2.91 Pace
Wednesday, July 11.
wednesday, July 11.
B.ES Trot.
9.19 Pace
Thursday, July 12.
2.36 TrotPurse
2.26 Trot
3.19 Pace
Priday, July 18.
9.97 PacePurse \$
9.19 Trot
9.15 Pass
Entries close July \$.
J. P. ENIGHT. See

Tuesday, July 10.	\$8400 in
cePurse #300	Tuesday,
	9.15 Pace
	2.32 Trot
	Wednesday
Wednesday, July 11.	2.85 Pace
00Purse #300	2.22 Trot
ot " 300	9.93 Pace
800	Thursday,
Thursday, July 12.	9.18 Pace
00Purse \$300	2.26 Trot
× " 800	Free for All
00 4 800	
	Friday,
Friday, July 18,	2.29 Pace
Parse \$300	
t " 3ro	2.19 Pace
800	Entries close W
Entries close July 2.	11.7 TOTAL

9.15 Pace	Purse	. #800
2.32 Trot	68	300
Wednesday, July	18.	
2.85 Pace	Purse	. #800
2.22 Trot	0.5	800
9.93 Pace	66	300
Thursday, July 1	9.	
9.18 Pace		£800
8.96 Trot	96	300
Free for All	68	400
Friday, July 2		
2.29 Pace	Purse	. #300
2.18 Trot		300
2.19 Pace	**	200
Entries close Wednesd	оу,	July
T. A. CROWLEY,	-	
T. A. CROWLEY, S.	cre	ery.
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NASHUA

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Holyok*	July 24-2
Westfield	July 31 to Aug.
Worcester	Aug. 7-1
Nashua	Aug. 14-1
Holyoke	Aug. 91-9
Westfield	
Nashua	
Worcester	
Holyoke	Sept. 17-90
Westfield	
Nashus	
Worcester	Oct. 9-19
Iolyoke	Oct. 16-19
Westfield	Oct. 93-98

FIITHRE MEETINGS

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